MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JUNE 1981

Begin-As-Sadat Summit

Press Conference--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat held a joint news conference after their meeting in Ofira. Opening the conference, which was broadcast live by Jerusalem radio, Begin said he and As-Sadat had reached important agreements and serious solutions, but he apologized in advance for not disclosing their contents. As-Sadat said he and Begin had discussed the Lebanese crisis, adding that in his opinion the Syrian forces should withdraw from Lebanon since Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's desire for a greater Syria has been the root cause of the instability there. The Egyptian leader said he had asked Begin to give the United States ample time, without deadlines, to solve the problem by diplomatic means. He also said the crisis will not lead to war because neither Israel nor Syria wants this. The Syrian leader has been trying to bolster his own position by diverting attention from the "civil war" inside his own country, As-Sadat claimed, but a war with Israel would cause the immediate collapse of his regime. Calling on Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to tell the world if he truly needs the Syrian forces as a deterrent in Lebanon, As-Sadat expressed approval of Begin's call for an Israeli-Lebanese peace treaty. While As-Sadat said he had also asked Begin to end the Israeli raids on the Palestinians in Lebanon, Begin indicated that he had not acceded to this request, describing Israel's "preventative operations" against PLO bases as "self-defense in the highest moral sense" and claiming that the PLO has 30,000 armed men in Lebanon. Nevertheless, Begin said he did accept As-Sadat's request to give more time for U.S. special envoy Philip Habib's diplomatic endeavors, saying Israel will give him ample, though not unlimited time to try to solve the crisis by peaceful means.

The two men also agreed on the need to confront Soviet interference in the Middle East. As-Sadat said that they both want to avoid "another Afghanistan" and that their main concern is not to allow the Soviet Union to "fish in the troubled waters" of the Middle East. Concurring with As-Sadat, Begin detailed the extent of Soviet military supplies and aid to Syria and Libya, asserting among other things that properly trained Syrian pilots now fly MiG-25 aircraft. Asked whether an Israeli-Syrian war would harm the Egyptian-Israeli peace process, As-Sadat said the decision between war and peace in the Middle East is in the hands of Egypt and Israel, and he added that during their meeting he and Begin had agreed that the October 1973 war would be the last Arab-Israeli war. According to Begin and as-Sadat, they did not discuss the question of Palestinian autonomy and Jersualem in their talks at Ofira, and they admitted that they still disagree over the status of Jerusalem. As-Sadat reiterated his call for a joint Arab-Israeli administration of the city while Begin reaffirmed his commitment to an undivided Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty.

Jerusalem Media on Talks--According to Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Begin told confidants that he is extremely satisfied with the results of his talks with As-Sadat and that the Egyptian president responded to all the questions raised by the Israeli side. The radio said Begin brought working papers to the talks, covering the extension of Egyptian-Israeli cooperation in tourism, labor exchanges and airfields. The radio said As-Sadat affirmed that agreements of this nature should be formulated, including an accord enabling Israeli aircraft to use the 'Etzyon Airfield near Elat after the final IDF withdrawal. The two countries are to establish working parties to formulate further normalization agreements, the radio reported. Citing a high-level Egyptian source, the radio also reported that apart from his main demand that Begin commit Israel not to escalate the situation in Lebanon, As-Sadat asked Israel to leave installations intact at the airfields to be evacuated next spring. Jerusalem television reported that President As-Sadat agreed that talks on the establishment of a Sinai multinational force would resume next week in Jerusalem and that Prime Minister Begin will pay a reciprocal visit to Alexandria soon.

Egyptian, Arab Comment--Commenting on the As-Sadat-Begin summit, Cairo radio said the talks confirm the Egyptian commitment to peace and the Egyptian view that the 1973 war must be the last war in the area. The radio said the Egyptian position on the Lebanese crisis has put Israel in a delicate position, making it accept the peace efforts currently underway. It said Israel's military self-restraint can be explained only by taking into account Egypt's position. Among the hostile Syrian press reaction to the Ofira summit reported by Damascus radio, TISHRIN said that in his statements to reporters As-Sadat adopted the Israeli Government's viewpoint on the Lebanese situation. TISHRIN warned that As-Sadat is not Egypt and that the Egyptian Army and people could never stay neutral if Israel launches a war against Syria. The Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR, reviewed by Amman radio, said the main objective of the Begin-As-Sadat summit was to draw up a joint strategy to abort the idea of a special international conference on the Middle East.

Lebanon

According to Beirut radio, violent clashes took place along the traditional contact lines in the capital and its southern suburbs. The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrians escalated their heavy artillery and mortar shelling of Beirut on the morning of 5 June and resumed sniper fire in Zahlah. The Israeli daily MA'ARIV today published a denial by an IDF spokesman of a Beirut radio report that an Israeli commando unit infiltrated into Kfar Haman and blew up a house.

Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers

Final Statement--The Islamic Conference foreign ministers, meeting in Baghdad, issued a final statement announcing their decision to work for a new UN resolution stipulating Palestinian rights, according to INA. They also decided to work in all international organizations for the rejection of Israel's credentials in the UN General Assembly, the suspension of its membership in the United Nations and the application of the stipulated sanctions against it. The statement said the conference decided to sever relations with Israel and to continue to resist the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations. The conference also expressed its commitment to implement the recommendations of the Jerusalem Committee, declare jihad to liberate Jerusalem, support the Palestinian people and continue to support the PLO militarily and financially. The conference condemned Israel's "bestial raids," its declaration of a war of annihilation against the Palestinian refugee camps and the PLO and U.S. support for Israel. It also expressed its "concern" for Lebanon's independence, unity and sovereignty, called for an immediate cease-fire in Lebanon and announced its support for the work of the Arab follow up committee. INA said that the Political Committee recommended that the Islamic good offices committee continue its work and that Iran and Iraq cooperate with it.

Hammadi Press Conference--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, the conference chairman, told a Baghdad press conference that the Islamic states have decided to step up and make more effective their international diplomatic efforts in support of the Palestinians. As reported by INA, he said Iraq welcomes the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organization and nonaligned states to end the war with Iran and reiterated Iraq's agreement with the positioning of an Islamic force between the two nations, adding that this must be preceded by solving all the problems that led to the war. He asserted that Iran has not yet responded to the proposals regarding this force.

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONCLUDE MEETING

4 Jun Session

JN040952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--The fourth session of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers began here this morning under Conference Chairman Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. The session began with speeches by several delegations heads. The session will then discuss the recommendations of the conference's four committees before referring them to the drafting committee for final drafting.

Political Committee Report

JN041200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--The Political and Information Committee has made its recommendations on various topics referred to it and will complete discussion of the other topics later. INA has learned that the committee has submitted a recommendation expressing the conference's deep concern over the bloody events taking place in Lebanon due to the escalating Zionist aggressions and the constant U.S. instigations, which threaten to explode the worsening situation and lead to a comprehensive war in the region.

The recommendations considered the Zionist military escalation as a joint U.S.-Zionist conspiracy to impose hegemony and capitulation on the entire Arab region and as an indivisible part of the treacherous Camp David plot.

The committee called for condemning the organized and official terrorism practiced by the Zionist enemy through its recurrent savage raids and war of annihilation against the Palestinian refugees and the PLO in order to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and, subsequently, the Palestinian issue. The committee recommended the condemnation of the international terrorism practiced by the United States through its continued support for the Zionist enemy, supplying this enemy with the most modern weapons for war and destruction, even those which are banned internationally, in order to kill innocent Palestinians and Lebanese. The recommendations also condemn the U.S. blessing of the continued Zionist occupation of Lebanese land, which is being used as a springboard for the recurrent Zionist aggressions.

The recommendations assert the conference's total determination to uphold Lebanon's independence and the unity of its land and people and to support the Arab efforts being made to achieve national accord among the Lebanese and to return refugees to their towns, villages and camps. The recommendations hail the heroic steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against the recurrent Zionist aggressions and the announced war of annihilation which the enemy is practicing daily. The conference believes that these aggressions are aimed against the Arab and Islamic nation. The recommendations call on the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization to follow up the current events in Lebanon, coordinate stands with the Arab League and inform the Islamic states of developments.

The recommendations assert that the liberation of holy Jerusalem and its restoration to Arab and Islamic sovereignty so that it can become the capital of Palestine in an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, and the deliverance of the holy places from Zionist occupation are requisites for holy jihad which all Islamic peoples and governments should support and contribute to in accordance with their abilities.

The recommendations assert that the Palestinian issue is the core of the conflict in the region. The continued Zionist enemy's occupation of Palestinian and other Arab land, including holy Jerusalem, and its denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights blatantly violate the principles of the Islamic Conference Charter, the UN Charter, the declaration of human rights and international law.

The recommendations expressed deep anxiety over the increasingly deteriorating situation in the region as a result of the Zionist enemy's continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab land, including holy Jerusalem, which will lead to the eruption of a new war and threaten world peace and security.

The recommendations call on the Islamic states to take firm and practical measures to confront the enemy's aggression and confirms the declaration of holy jihad.

The recommendations express the conference's belief that the militray, economic, political and moral support which the enemy is receiving from the United States and the continuation of their political, economic, cultural and technical relations encourage the enemy's aggressive policy and continued usurpation of Palestine.

The recommendations referred to the organic connection between the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine and the racist Pretoria regime in South Africa.

The recommendations stress the need to implement all the resolutions issued by all previous Islamic conferences on the Palestinian issue and the Arab homeland. They urge further action so that the UN Security Council will issue a new resolution that candidly stipulates the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to return to their homeland--Palestine--determine their own fate without any foreign interference and establish their independent Palestinian state on their national soil.

The recommendations call for forming a five-member ministerial committee of Pakistan, Senegal, Malaysia and Guinea, in addition to the UN secretary general. The committee will hold contacts on implementing the above-mentioned subject.

The recommendations call for action in order to adopt effective steps to reject the credentials of the Zionist entity's ambassador to the UN General Assembly, to freeze its membership in the United Nations and its bureaus and to impose sanctions on it in addition to severing political, economic, cultural, technical touristic and communications relations in all their forms with the Zionist entity.

The recommendations also stipulate accepting Palistinian representation in the remaining Islamic capitals and granting such representation all rights, immunities and privileges.

They call for laying down a strategic plan for liberating Palestine and Jerusalem through establishing coordination between the Islamic Conference Organization's secretary general and the PLO.

The recommendations underline the conference's concern over Lebanon's independence, the unity of its territories and peoples and it sovereignty over all its territory. The conference calls for an immediate and comprehensive cease-fire in Lebanon and appeals to all sides to adhere to this cease-fire. It also calls for bolstering the Lebanese Government's endeavors to end the deterioration of the security situation in all parts of Lebanon.

The conference supports the Arab followup committee's work in assisting the Lebanaese Government.

The recommendations strongly denounce the repeated treacherous attacks on Lebanon.

The committee recommends adherence to all the international and Islamic resolutions on complete sovereignty over all the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

The committee stresses the importance of Islamic coordination to achieve tangible progress to this effect.

The recommendations strongly denounce the enemy's continuous oppression and expulsion of the Palestinian citizens from their homeland, pointing out that such practices are links in the official and organized terrorism practiced against the Palestinian people and constitute the ugly face of the enemy's policy, that is, to evacuate the Palestinian homeland and peddle the self-rule plot of the treasonous Camp David accords.

The recommendations denounce the increasing Zionist settlement campaign and the appropriation by force of Palestinian lands and property.

The recommendations point out that the conference is apprehensive over the continuous escalation of the armaments race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the possibility of using or threatening to use nuclear arms.

The recommendations call for adopting effective measures that would guarantee the security of the nonnuclear states whenever any side uses or threatens to use nuclear arms and that would positively contribute to the nonproliferation of these arms.

The recommendations welcome the expanded negotiations which have begun in the disarmament committee and its action team regarding effective international arrangements to safeguard nonnuclear states from the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons. The recommendations note with satisfaction that there is no objection in principle in the disarmament committee to the idea of concluding an international treaty to safeguard nonnuclear states from the use of nuclear weapons. They call on the disarmament committee members to come to an expeditious agreement on the international treaty to safeguard the nonnuclear states.

The recommendations call for the establishment of denuclearized zones in various regions in the world. They said that this would be one of the most successful measures that can contribute to the realization of the objectives of nonproliferation of nuclear arms and total and general disarmament. The recommendations express deep concern over the plans and attempts to the Zionist entity and South Africa to produce nuclear arms.

The recommendations called on all states to respond to the special proposals pertaining to the establishment of denuclearized zones in Africa, the Arab region and South Asia. They strongly condemned the guest of the Zionist entity and South Africa to develop their capabilities in the nuclear arms field. They also denounce any cooperation with the two above-mentioned regimes that would help them to produce nuclear weapons.

According to the recommendations, the Islamic states intend to take measures to prevent nuclear arms proliferation on international and nondiscriminatory bases.

The recommendations call on the member-states of the Islamic Conference Organization and all Islamic establishments, organizations and unions to offer assistance to the refugees residing in Djibouti. They call on the Islamic solidarity fund to allocate a large fund to the Djibouti Government to enable it to carry out parts of its commitments to these refugees.

The recommendations denounce the Philippine Government's military actions against the Muslims in the south and express the conference's deep dissatisfaction with the Philippine authorities' lack of response to the implementation of the 1976 Tripoli agreement between the Philippine Government and the Moro Liberation Front.

The recommendations appealed to the Islamic states to aid the Moro Liberation Front materially and morally and to bring economic and political pressures to bear on the Philippine Government to force it to implement the Tripoli agreement. They call on the Moro Liberation Front to achieve its unity of ranks.

The committee is continuing its deliberations to make other recommendations on several topics referred to it. The most prominent of these topics are the situation in Afghanistan, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and several other important issues.

More on Political Committee

JN041312 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1240 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--'Ismat Kittani, chairman of the Political Committee of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers, has announced that the committee recommended a draft project to the conference on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In a statement to INA, he said that the draft project calls on the Islamic good offices committee to continue its efforts. It also calls on the Iraqi and Iranian sides to cooperate with this committee so that its mission of stopping the fighting and reaching a peaceful solution to the conflict can be accomplished. He asserted that the Political Committee members unanimously approved the recommendation. He pointed out that the decision is in harmony with the At-Ta'if summit resolution and praises the efforts of the Islamic good offices committee and its members, particularly late Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman.

The chairman of the Political Committee added that the committee also approved a draft project calling for the Islamic states' commitment to support the Arab proposal for the transfer of the WHO regional office from Alexandria to the Jordanian capital of Amman. Iraqi Health Minister Dr Riyad Ibrahim Husayn, in his capacity as the representative of the Arab Health Ministers Council to the conference, delivered a speech yesterday in which he called on the Islamic states to support the Arab stand in WHO.

Kittani said that the Iraqi delegation to the committee played an important role in bringing closer the viewpoints of the Islamic states' representatives.

Financial Committee Report

JN041137 Baghdad INA in English 1112 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--The Financial and Administrative Committee of the 12th Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers Meeting concluded today discussing all items assigned to it and adopted a number of recommendations.

Chairman of the committee Hashim 'Abdallah told INA that the committee adopted the general budget of the organization's Secretariat General for the next year saying that it constitutes a 25 percent increase compared with the 1980-81 budget. Mr 'Abadllah added that the committee also ratified a report on final accounts of the organization.

The committee postponed viewing the issue of forming a consultative sub-committee for the budget and administrative affairs and to be discussed during the forthcoming session. [sentence as received]

The committee adopted new bases on the countries' contributions to the organization's budget.

The committee will raise its recommendations to the foreign ministers conference for ratification.

Economic Committee Report

JN042114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--The Economic Committee of the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference endorsed today recommendations and resolutions in their final form.

Dr Humam ash-Shamma', chairman of the Economic Committee, has declared that the recommendations include a call on the Islamic countries to bring about the entry of the PLO into the World Bank and IMF as an observer.

In a statement to INA Dr ash-Shamma' said that the committee recommended that the study to set up a common Islamic market be referred to the social, economic and statistical research training center in Ankara to discuss it and study the possibilities for setting up this market. Dr ash-Shamma' said that the study concerning the establishment of the common Islamic market will be referred to the specialized government experts committee in order to see whether or not it merits submission to the cultural, social and economic committee. He said that the committee also recommended that the conference adopt a decision on establishing an Islamic council for civil aviation to bolster coordination and cooperation among the member states in the field of transportation. He said that the committee urged the member states to complete the measures for ratification of the general agreement on trade, technical and economic cooperation among the conference member states. Twenty-four states have thus far ratified the agreement.

In conclusion Dr Humam said that the committee in another recommendation urged member states to participate effectively in the roundtable consultations on industrial cooperation due to be held in Islamabad next February, the ministerial meeting on agriculture and food security due to be held in Ankara in October and the meeting of the team of experts for manpower and technology also due to be held in October.

4 Jun Evening Session

JN041712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic foreign ministers adjourned their sixth meeting this afternoon and are to resume their deliberations later this evening. The ministers listened to speeches by a number of delegates and discussed a number of issues.

INA has learned that the conference has endorsed a draft law postponing discussion on granting Eritrea observer status in the conference and decided to put the issue before the next Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting. The conference has urged the special committee on the Eritrean issue formed by the At-Ta'if summit conference to complete its work, remove all the obstacles which prevent this completion and submit its report to the next conference.

Venue of Future Meetings

JN041724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--INA has learned that the Islamic Conference foreign ministers have decided to hold their 13th session in Niamey. The date of the 13th session will be set later. The conference decided to hold its 14th session in the Bangladesh capital.

The conference decided to introduce changes to the flag of the Islamic Conference Organization. The new flag will have a green background with a white circle in the middle containing a red crescent in the middle of which will be the sentence "God is great" in black.

Action on Committee Reports

JN042206 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--INA has learned that the Islamic Conference foreign ministers have approved in closed session the resolutions and recommendations submitted by the Economic, Financial and Administrative and Social and Cultural Committees. The conference has begun discussing the resolutions and recommendations of the Political and Information Committee.

Hammadi 4 Jun Press Conference

JN041428 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, chairman of the Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers 12th Session, has said that the conference has drawn up the bases and regulations of a long-term program for the economic development of the Islamic Conference Organization member states. At a press conference at noon today, Dr Hammadi said that the conference, based on the At-Ta'if summit resolutions, managed to earmark the necessary allocations for immediate and long-term assistance to the Islamic states that need these allocations to implement their development programs. In this regard he alluded to the urgent aid granted by the conference to the drought-stricken African coastal states to assist them in overcoming the economic dangers.

The conference chairman added that the Islamic countries are now discussing the possibility of drawing up the practical formulas to implement the At-Ta'if summit resolutions. These resolutions include support for the Palestinian people and declaration of jihad. Practical proposals are now being presented at the conference for achieving Islamic military cooperation in support of Palestine and forming an Islamic apparatus to boycott countries that deal with the Zionist entity. Dr Hammadi added that these practical steps seek to bring into being the two Jerusalem Fund projects and to have the two projects' expenses amounting to $200 million covered by the capable Islamic states. He asserted that it will not be too long before these projects are implemented.

Dr Hammadi said that the Islamic states have decided to step up their international diplomatic efforts in support of the Arab Palestinian people by unifying their stands at the future conferences and international meetings in a more effective manner than previously.

On the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq's economy is sound and implementation of the development plans is continuing despite the 10-month-old war. This is due to the Iraqi peoples' cohesion and rallying round the wise leadership of President Saddam Husayn. In addition the Arab nation is supporting Iraq, which is fighting on the nation's behalf for the sake of wresting its rights and sovereignty over its lands and waters. He added that Iraq enjoys strong international relations and great respect on the Arab and international levels.

Dr Hammadi recalled Iraq's firm stand on solving the Iraqi-Iranian conflict by peaceful means with recognition by Iran of Iraq's rights over its land and waters and nonintervention in Iraq's domestic affairs. He reiterated Iraq's welcome of the efforts to this end by the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned states.

Dr Hammadi said that Iraq regards the unanimity demonstrated by the heads of the Islamic delegations on the need to halt the fighting and end its causes by means of holding negotiations as an urgent call on the Iranian side to cooperate with the peaceful efforts and to facilitate the mission of the peace committees rather than a call on the Iraqi side because everyone is convinced of Iraq's response to and welcome of these efforts based on its principles and clear-cut policy in this regard.

Dr Hammadi stressed that this unanimity proves that everyone is convinced that Iran has not completely responded to these efforts.

The foreign minister reiterated Iraq's welcome for positioning an Islamic force between Iraq and Iran. He added that this must be preceded by solving all the problems that led to the war. He pointed out that this force has not been established yet because the Iranians have not responded to the proposals of the Islamic good offices committee in this regard.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, conference chairman, stressed the possibility of solving the Lebanese crisis despite the difficulties involved. He said that the parties in conflict in Lebanon have deduced that no party is capable of completely imposing its opinion on the others. This comes as a logical result of the regrettable circumstances witnessed by Lebanon for a number of years. He added that the conference discussed the Lebanese crisis in detail and that it will try to lay down effective solutions.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reiterated Iraq's firm pan-Arab stand on any foreign aggression against any Arab country in commitment to President Saddam Husayn's declaration. He pointed to Iraq's honorable stand in repulsing the Zionist aggression against Syria in 1973 despite the political differences existing between Iraq and Syria.

The conference chairman called for keeping the Gulf region away from international conflicts. He stressed that the Gulf's security will be established by the will of its sons and not by an increase in the foreign military influence practiced by the superpowers. The task of preserving the independence of the region's independence must be left to their sons because the independence of small states is not threatened by other small states.

Asked about OPEC's aid for states suffering from oil price rises, Dr Hammadi said that Iraq offers what amounts to 5 percent of its national production in aid to these states whereas great industrial states offer only half a percent of their national production in aid to these countries.

Hammadi Closing Address

JN051004 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jun 81

["Text" of speech by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi at the final session of the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers in Baghdad on 5 June--read by announcer]

[Text] Brother colleages: On the termination of our conference, it gives me pleasure to express to you the happiness of the Iraqi Government and people for convening this conference in our country, of whose noble contribution to the propagation of Islam and Islamic civilization throughout history you are aware.

After honoring me with the chairmanship of this session, I did my best to run this conference in accordance with a program that aimed at achieving maximum positive results. The constant objective was to realize good for the Islamic Conference Organization and its principles, surmounting in our sincere contribution what concerns Iraq alone. I am sure you have recorded this trend of ours, particularly in light of President Saddam Husayn's remarks that the dictates of fraternal hospitality make it incumbent upon us not to involve the conference in any topic pertaining exclusively to us which might influence its progress and his remarks about your total freedom in debates and deliberations and the adoption of decisions which you deem necessary and correct.

Proceeding from this premise, you realize that we did not raise the subject of the conflict between us and Iran in the manner we adopted at the third Islamic Conference summit. We hope you have noticed that at this conference, we tried to sincerely and honestly serve the maximum good for all.

Cherished brothers, we have always stressed the importance of fruitful action and effective implementation, not the mere adoption of resolutions. We have always stressed the importance of actual implementation of adopted resolutions. Therefore, through persuasion and purposeful discussions during the time allowed, we sought to find practical formulas that would guarantee the implementation of some of our previous decisions on the basis of unanimity and general agreement of viewpoints. In the future we will proceed along this line, minimizing resolutions that cannot be implemented and seriously seeking to implement the agreed resolutions.

Our conference accomplished a great achievement in the field of Islamic solidarity with the African coast countries through the financial cooperation of which you are aware. We hope that in the near future, we will be able to implement the At-Ta'if summit resolution to cover the Jerusalem Fund. The final statement expressed everything that has been accomplished, which is not little.

I should also refer to the positive spirit which prevailed during the meetings and which deserves appreciation and admiration.

Brothers, we are calling for the establishment of fraternal relations among the Islamic states based on sincerity, honesty, cooperation and transcendence of regional interests and personal whims. We know that one of the aims of the Islamic Conference Organization is to strengthen Islamic solidarity among the member states, expand cooperation among them in all fields and establish an atmosphere for better understanding between them and other states. Therefore, it is our duty to meet on the basis of unity of ranks, avoidance of division and removal of all causes for rivalries and conflicts to serve our general good and interests.

These considerations make it incumbent upon us all to attend the meetings of our organization on a level of representation that can allow the adoption of decisive resolutions to consolidate our march, realize the organization's objectives and principles and adopt organizational measures to improve its efficiency and performance.

Cherished brothers, our conference was, to a certain extent, one of actions and accomplishments. Iraq hopes that this constructive spirit will continue to prevail in the future so that the Islamic Conference Organization can become a patriotic one capable of spreading the principles and teachings of Islam and Islamic heritage, which are some of the most important factors for achieving human progress.

Iraq puts forward all its capabilities to bolster Islamic solidarity, propagate the teachings of Islam and Islamic culture and serve everything that is for the good of Muslims throughout the world. We hope that we all will work, in accordance with our capabilities, for this objective, which is beneficial to us all.

As part of the Arab nation, Iraq will shoulder its responsibilities in the Islamic Conference Organization and will always look after the welfare of Muslims and propagate Islamic culture within its capabilities and through collective action, inspired in its action and behavior by the principles of Islam.

Finally, I would like to thank you all for your cooperation with me in carrying out the task which you have entrusted to us. I ask Almighty God to help us avoid pitfalls in the service of our nations. I wish you a safe return, and may God grant you success. Peace and God's blessings be upon you.

Conference Final Statement

JN042347 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2340 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--The Islamic Conference foreign ministers have issued a final statement in which they reassert their commitment to marking 21 August of each year as a day of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine.

The conference decided to work to have the UN Security Council adopt a new resolution that would frankly stipulate the national and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and their right to self-determination without foreign interference in setting up their independent Palestinian state on their national soil.

The conference also decided to work in all the international organizations to:

1. Reject acceptance of the credentials of the Zionist entity in the UN General Assembly, for this entity represents an authority which is outside international legitimacy and takes holy Jerusalem as its capital.
2. To suspend the membership of the Zionist entity in the United Nations and its competent bodies due to its continued refusal to implement its resolutions and due to its continued aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab states.
3. To apply the stipulated sanctions against the Zionist entity due to its blatant excessive acts and violation of principles of the UN Charter and international declaration on human rights.

The conference decided to form a five-member committee consisting of Pakistan, Senegal, Malaysia, Guinea and the secretary general to be entrusted with the task of making adequate preparations and holding the necessary contacts to secure the Palestinian people's exercise of their inalienable rights.

The conference decided to sever all forms of political, economic, cultural, technical, tourist and transport relations with the Zionist entity and to accept the representation of the PLO in what is left of the Islamic states' capitals, considering it the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, rendering it all rights, privileges and immunities.

The final statement pointed out that the Islamic states have expressed great concern over the escalation of repeated Israeli attacks against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries. It asserted the conferences' determination to continue work to resist the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity.

The conference stressed its full commitment to implementing all the recommendations of the Jerusalem Committee on the issue of Palestine and holy Jerusalem. It praised the committee's efforts and expressed its profound appreciation for the large efforts exerted by His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the committee, President Ahmed Sekou Toure and late President Ziaur Rahman.

The conference stressed its complete commitment to declare jihad to liberate holy Jerusalem, support the Palestinian people and continue to back the PLO and support it militarily and financially. It strongly supported the PLO's call to open the door to all Muslim brothers to volunteer for the jihad to liberate holy Jerusalem and occupied Palestinian and Arab lands.

The conference reiterated the importance of the role to be played by the Jerusalem Endowment Fund with its steady financial resources which will secure the fund's stability and help it to continue to meet its function in supporting the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people. The conference decided that the Jerusalem Fund's annual budget will amount to $100 million. It called on the member states to donate generously to this fund.

The conference strongly condemned the Israeli enemy for continuing to oppress and evict Palestinian citizens from their homeland. It stressed its commitment on behalf of all the member states to continue to raise this issue at international meetings in order to impose sanctions on Israel.

The conference called on all countries to coordinate their efforts and to work for eliminating Zionism, racism and racial discrimination from the entire world.

The conference decided to give effective aid to the oppressed peoples in the Horn of Africa, asserting its rejection of the presence of foreign troops in this area.

The conference called on all the member states and all the Islamic unions, organizations and institutions to give aid to the refugees residing in Djibouti. It called on the Islamic Solidarity Fund to grant the Government of Djibouti large aid to enable it to fulfill its commitments to the refugees. It praised the aid given by the Islamic Solidarity Fund to the refugee host countries.

The conference urged all the member states to give all assistance they can to the people of Namibia in their struggle under the SWAPO leadership to free themselves from yoke of occupation, colonialism and racism.

The conference condemned the Western countries and Israel for their continued cooperation with the racist minority regimes [plural as received].

The conference strongly condemned the official organized terrorism exercised by the Israeli enemy in the form of its repeated bestial raids and its declaration of war of annihilation against the Palestinian refugee camps and the PLO. It strongly condemned the U.S. practices and continued U.S. support for the Israeli enemy.

The conference expressed its concern for Lebanon's independence, the unity of its land and people and its territorial sovereignty. The conference called for an immediate and complete cease-fire in Lebanon. It called on all parties to abide by this cease-fire. It decided to support the Lebanese Government in all the efforts to end the deterioration of security throughout Lebanon and to support the efforts of the higher Arab followup committee. The conference strongly condemned the Zionist entity's repeated oppressive attacks on Lebanon.

The conference urged all members to give unlimited material aid to combat the effects of drought on the African coast. It praised the activities of the Arab development funds and their participation in implementing the first program of the Islamic solidarity committee with the people of the coast.

It appealed to all states to offer aid to the confrontation states, which are suffering from the ugliest onslaughts of the racist minority regime.

The conference also urged the member states to pay their contributions to the budget of the INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC NEWS AGENCY and to give this agency priority in gathering and transmitting its news. It also called on the member states to pay their shares in the budget of the organization of Islamic states radios and called on the organization to conclude a cooperation agreement with UNESCO.

The conference reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the oppressed people in South Africa and the liberation movements there. It strongly condemned the racist minority regime for its practices against the people of Africa in the form of savage oppression, torture and indiscriminate murder. It condemned the close cooperation between the two racist entities in South Africa and Israel.

The conference called on the disarmament committee members to reach a prompt accord regarding the international agreement to safeguard the nonnuclear states against use or threat to use nuclear weapons. The conference strongly condemned the attempt of Israel and South Africa to develop their capability in the field of nuclear armament. It also denounced any cooperation with the South African and Israeli regimes that might help them produce nuclear weapons and reduce the possibility of establishing nuclear-free zones.

The conference also called on all the Islamic states to continue cooperation with the United Nations in all international forums in order to achieve the aims of establishing nuclear-free zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

The conference decided to postpone looking into accepting Eritrea as a member until the next meeting. It called on the member states to implement their international commitments on furnishing the hijacking of planes and on guaranteeing the security of flights.

The conference adopted several resolutions and recommendations in the economic field. These stipulated the need to begin without delay comprehensive international economic negotiations and called on the organization's secretary general to follow up the preparations for these negotiations. They also stipulated holding a high-level government meeting for the experts of the member states to study ways of enhancing economic cooperation among the member states.

PNC CHAIRMAN CALLS WAR WITH ISRAEL 'VERY LIKELY'

LD031037 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 30 May-5 Jun 81 pp 21, 22

[Wahib Muhammad Ghurab interview with Palestine National Council Chairman Khalid al-Fahum in Damascus--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How do you evaluate the present situation and developments in Lebanon and is there any Syrian-Palestinian coordination to face all eventualities in Lebanon, including the possibility of Israel attacking Syria's Al-Biqa' missile sites?

[Answer] It has become obvious to everybody that Israel has expansionist ambitions not only in Palestine but also in Lebanon and all the Arab countries. Israel's recent tone was threatening--Syria has to do this and that or Syria and the Arabs have to do this and that. This tone betrays what the Israeli leaders have in mind and their desire to impose their will on the Arab homeland. We therefore believe that the Lebanese situation is grave and explosive and the reason for this situation is the attitude of Israel and its leaders, whose aim is to expand, create a ministate in this Arab country or create several sectarian ministates. No Arab would accept this. For this reason the PLO, whose forces are daily the target of Israel sea and air bombardments, has been drawing the attention of the Arabs to what is happening. I would like to say that we now coordinate with our brothers in Syria because the danger is threatening not Lebanon alone but all the Arab nation. Consequently we hope that through the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese Coordination Committee and through cooperation with the legitimate Lebanese authorities we will be able to thwart Israel and its agents who know or might not know Israel's aims in Lebanon. I am referring here to Sa'd Haddad and Pierre al-Jumayyil in particular because they are serving Israel's plans. But this Israeli danger is a common danger and we therefore hope that all the Arab officials, particularly in Saudi Arabia, will adopt a stand of maximum support for the PLO and Syria against Israel's expansionism.

[Question] How great, do you believe, are the possibilities of an Arab-Israeli war breaking out?

[Answer] In fact it is very likely because Israel believes that the present disrupted Arab situation helps the implementation of its plans, particularly when there is an adventurous person like Begin at the head of the Israeli Government. We know that he is a terrorist and his record is filled with terror. He believes that Syria and the PLO stand alone after the Camp David agreements. He also thinks that Syria's relations with some of its Arab neighbors are not good and he therefore wants to provoke Syria and, consequently, the PLO and strike at both. I therefore believe that the Arabs must face up to these Israeli intentions through fraternal solidarity because whatever differences there may be between them they remain secondary if compared with those with Israel. We therefore have great hopes that the Arabs will stand in one rank behind Syria, the PLO, the Lebanese people and the legitimate Lebanese authorities.

[Question] But since the Arab situation is disrupted don't you believe that the solidarity you are talking about is unlikely? Also, supposing Israel launches a strike will Syria and the PLO be able to face the situation alone?

[Answer] With regard to the PLO I would say that we do not have many options before us; either be steadfast and resist or be finished. But our people have decided that they are not to be finished or their cause liquidated. We therefore have only one choice, namely to stand up to Israel, to resist and to defend not only Syria and the Palestinian people but all the Arab nation. If we seriously decide to stand fast and to resist then I believe we can repel the Israeli aggression. Certainly the Arab brothers then will not stand idly by and I am sure that they will stand on our side and throw all their weight into the battle.

PALESTINIAN-LEBANESE COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

JN041550 (Clandestine) *Voice of Palestine* in Arabic 1505 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] During its periodic meeting in Beirut, the committee in charge of coordination among the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and the Amal Movement in the south discussed practical steps to implement the statement issued earlier by the Higher Coordination Committee.

At the end of this meeting a statement was issued. It denounced the criminal assassination of Struggler Na'im Khadr, PLO representative in the Belgian capital. It also conveyed the warmest condolences to Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], stressing that this crime will only enhance the joint forces' determination to continue the march until victory. The committee also denounced the criminal assassination of Struggler Dr 'Adnan Sinnu.

It adopted a number of practical measures to implement the Higher Coordination Committee's statement. It also dealt with the recent events in 'Ayn Qana, An-Najjariyah and An-Nabatiyah and expressed the need to take to task those who caused these events. In addition, it formed a joint operations room for the southern regions in order to preserve security, confront those who harm our masses' security and interests and repulse the Zionist attacks.

The committee decided to undertake a series of moves among the masses to ensure a strong relationship and unify national ranks in order to confront the plot in these crucial circumstances.

DPFLP STATEMENT DENOUNCES BEGIN-AS-SADAT MEETING

JN040940 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 4 Jun (SANA)--The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] has condemned the meeting between the Egyptian ruler and terrorist Begin to be held in Sharm ash-Shaykh today. A statement issued by the DPFLP here today said that this meeting is a blatant defiance of Arab sentiments. It is also a further step toward strengthening the alliance among the Camp David partners and escalating the aggression against the frontline confrontation states represented by Syria, the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese National Movement and all the forces of steadfastness and confrontation.

The statement called on the steadfastness states and the Arab nationalist and progressive forces to shoulder their responsibilities by tightening their siege against As-Sadat's regime and by supporting revolutionary Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in accordance with the recent Tunis resolutions.

CONDITIONS FOR FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE SUCCESS OUTLINED

JN041825 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Jun 81

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] Nationalist quarters hold that the Arab followup committee is facing a serious turning point which it must overcome before proposing any formulation. This turning point is embodied in the Lebanese authorities' insistence on their unchangeable course in dealing with all solutions that have been proposed for solving the Lebanese crisis. This insistence has been embodied in their bias in favor of one of the quarters and their continued efforts to arrange the order of priorities in a delusive manner, beginning with portraying the crisis as though it came from outside and ending with attempts to separate the Lebanese crisis from the Middle East crisis.

For the Arab followup committee to be able to overcome the obstacles of the authorities, it must deal with the Lebanese crisis in its capacity as the representative of the stand taken at the Arab foreign ministers' conferences in Tunis; it must begin its work based on condemnation of any side that deals with the Zionist enemy, in accordance with the decisions of the conference; and it must demand that that side--the Phalangists--frankly declare severance of this relationship. These steps will enable the committee to make serious headway in dealing with all the issues, which would then become procedural and could then be solved through dialogue. This is because the issue of national accord, which, since Sarkis assumed his constitutional powers, has been considered the principle issue in concluding the Lebanese crisis, has now become the issue of ending dealings with Israel and ending Israeli intervention in Lebanese affairs. This requires putting an end to the open agentry of the Phalangist Party for Israel.

Will the Arab followup committee take [word indistinct] to conclude the situation, and will Sarkis himself take a conclusive stand on this issue? This is the question. The result will depend on whether the authorities, with the support of the Arab stand, will be able to put an end to this issue, in which case the followup committee will succeed. If the authorities cannot be conclusive, the Arab followup committee will wander in a vicious circle and will fail. The coming few days will tell The Lebanese people, which have paid dearly and waited a long time, will wait another few days, which will be conclusive.

NONALIGNED MEDIATION COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

NC010640 Nicosia Domestic Service in English 0530 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The 4-member nonaligned committee given the task of mediating in the Iran-Iraq conflict will not visit Tehran or Baghdad again for the time being. The group--comprising the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the head of the PLO's Political Department--issued the following statement after holding 2 days of talks in Nicosia:

The nonaligned ministerial committee met in Nicosia, which was chosen as the venue at the invitation of the Government of Cyprus, a member state of the Nonaligned Movement, to analyze the results of their previous visits to Tehran and Baghdad and to study the situation in the unfortunate conflict between Iran and Iraq. The committee, the statement said, decided to hold further meetings in order to continue the analysis of the situation before requesting to be received on another visit by the Governments of Iraq and Iran.

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ SAYS HABIB SHOULD SEEK COMPREHENSIVE PEACE

LD041701 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 Jun 81 p 9

[Political Editor article: "Political Opinion"]

[Text] It has been reported that Philip Habib will return to the area in order to contain the crisis created by the Zionist enemy. Even if Philip Habib succeeds in containing this crisis, does the U.S. administration believe that this will remove the threat of war and explosion in the area? Of course not. The U.S. administration knows better than anybody else that Israel does not want to give up its expansionist policy of grabbing more Arab lands. It also realizes that the world, both in the East and in the West, is now fully aware of Israel's ambitions and refusal to give up the lands it occupied by force in 1967.

Will the American taxpayer accept that his money should go to support a terrorist and racist entity that uses U.S. weapons in annihilating the Palestinian people and Lebanese civilians as well as backing the occupation of other people's land by force? Why does the U.S. administration not face its people with these facts so as to free itself of the pressure of the Zionist lobby, which is causing it to lose its friends and to appear as the supporter of the aggressor.

Let us dwell on the report that a contact took place between Alexander Haig on behalf of the U.S. administration and the PLO through the United Nations. Why did the Zionist lobby not become infuriated, as it did in the case of Andrew Young, and seek to bring about his downfall because he asked the PLO to show self-restraint at a time the Israelis were bombing the refugee camps? The PLO did show self-restraint. Is this not a proof to the United States that the terror which it ascribes to the PLO applies not to it but to Israel.

There is no doubt that we wish Philip Habib success in his mission, but at the same time we ask him to intervene in the name of the United States in order to preserve U.S. prestige and the U.S. taxpayer's money and to tell Israel to take its hands off the occupied territories and give back the Arabs their right, or else the United States will leave Israel to fight the Arabs without any U.S. support.

The peace- stability- and security-loving Arab world expects the United States not merely to calm the situation temporarily or to seek partial solutions but rather to help in the achievement of a comprehensive and lasting solution to the Middle East problem in a spirit of absolute integrity, so as to preserve our interests and the interests of the United States and the Free World.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SRI LANKA EXPECTED

LD021224 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1155 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Jun (SPA)--The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka have decided to establish diplomatic relations between them at ambassadorial level. In a statement, the Foreign Ministry has made it clear that this decision comes from the desire of both countries to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation in various spheres.

UAE

ARAB CIRCLES BELIEVE IN HABIB'S 'GOOD INTENTIONS'

GF040904 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Let the Arab Stand Be Stronger"]

[Text] Was U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission designed to defuse the situation in Lebanon, after Washington and Tel Aviv referred to it as the Syrian missile crisis? This is what Washington and Tel Aviv have claimed. Arab circles believed in this mission out of their good intentions and in the hope that the situation would not flare up, as Arab solidarity is not adequate, under the present circumstances, to confront the enemy or fight a war. However, the Arab circles which had handed over to Philip Habib the responsibility of defusing the situation with good intentions, see the situation in its true light, and the truth, as it is revealed in Washington by a U.S. official, is that the best opportunity for a successful Israeli strike is when Habib is in the region. This official realizes that "the longer the talks and dialogue, the greater the possibilities of misleading and deceiving Syria with a diplomatic solution." And we do not want to say that we Arabs delude ourselves or believe U.S. intentions because they are American, because Philip Habib is of Arab origin or because we want to prevent a confrontation with the enemy so as not to be deceived by another Camp David.

It is not strange that a U.S. official has revealed Habib's mission so clearly, for Americans do not reciprocate our good intentions and cannot but stand openly and frankly by Israel. Begin, the enemy's prime minister, is well aware of the U.S. stand and has informed the U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv that he will not cease attacking the Palestinian resistance either when Habib is in the region or when he is temporarily away from it. Begin made this announcement after a "grave" meeting of his Cabinet, which was attended by military commanders and which was held in a climate on which Washington has said that there is no option for Begin but to make a sudden strike at the Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

We have listened to all of this and we understand the meaning. But what is strange is that some Arab circles are still waiting for Habib to return to the area despite the possibility that Syria may be deceived by a diplomatic solution achieved through Habib's shuttle diplomacy--although our experiences have proven that we can uncover a deception, foil it and respond to it.

The U.S. attitude toward the area goes beyond the current situation in Lebanon. Responsible U.S. sources have revealed that a diplomatic alternative to Camp David, which will be realized before 26 April 1982, is about to begin. Washington hopes to exploit the good intentions, of what it refers to as the moderate Arab countries, in order to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis. The U.S. solution or this new alternative will only be at the expense of the Palestinian revolution.

The United States can draw up any plan it wants. However, we Arabs can prepare confrontation plans and plans opposed to the goals of the enemy that would serve our right to liberate our territories and impose the just peace we desire.

In response to Begin, the Arab nation must be able to confront Israel with its power, its weapons and its solidarity, whether Habib is in the region or is temporarily away.

The Islamic countries met today at the conference of their foreign ministers. Through this conference Islamic countries can present a strong response to what Reagan and Begin want for Jerusalem and Arab lands--whether in Lebanon or in Syria.

AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN ISMAILIA FROM SHARM ASH-SHAYKH

NC041913 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1847 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Ismailia, 4 Jun (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Ismailia this evening beginning a visit to the canal area to last several days. He will participate with the Suez Canal Authority and the people of the area in the celebrations marking the sixth anniversary of the reopening of the Canal and Ismailia's national day. Tomorrow evening President as-Sadat will attend the armed forces celebration on this occasion. He will attend a soiree at Al-Jala' Barracks in Ismailia.

The president arrived in Ismailia at 1730 after his meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. He was accompanied on arrival in Ismailia by Minister of State for the Presidency, Culture and Information Mansur Hasan and Popular Development Committee Chairman Engineer 'Uthman Ahmad 'Uthman.

The president was received by Suez Canal Authority Chairman Engineer Mashhur Ahmad Mashhur, Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazallah, Ismailia Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Amarah, Air Force Commandr Maj Gen Lufti Shabanah, 2d Field Army Commander Maj Gen Salah ad-Din 'Abd al-Halim and the governorate's popular and executive leaderships. The president will perform Friday prayers tomorrow at Ash-Shifa' Mosque in Ismailia.

MEDIA COMMENTARIES ON BEGIN-AS SADAT TALKS

Radio Commentary

NC041707 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Hazim 'Abd ar-Rahman commentary: "The Sharm ash-Shaykh Meeting Between President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin"]

[Text] The 10th meeting that will take place in Sharm ash-Shaykh today between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin confirms the Egyptian commitment to peace as a strategic course. It also represents the conspicuous Egyptian role in this area since the Egyptian peace initiative.

The significance of this role can be clearly seen by noting what Begin's spokesman said last night about the Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon being the urgent reason for convening this meeting. Thus the question is that Cairo will not allow any side, either Israel or Syria, to endanger the peace efforts. Cairo has clearly emphasized that its commitment to peace is strategic, and that its absolute position is that the 1973 war must be the last war in the area. This position has played a decisive role in curbing the Syrian attempts to escalate the situation in Lebanon with the aim of embarassing the Egyptian position.

This clear Egyptian position on this crisis has placed the Israeli side in a delicate situation, making it accept the peace efforts and negotiations in which the United States, Saudi Arabia and other parties are currently taking part in order to contain the situation in Lebanon and prevent an eruption. The Israeli adherence to military self-restraint in handling the missile crisis can only be explained in an acceptable and logical way by taking into account the Egyptian position.

It is true to say that the Egyptian choice of peace has created and will continue to create profound changes in Middle Eastern diplomacy and in the method of dealing with the countries of the area. Since this choice was made, it is no longer acceptable that whenever a crisis arises--the area is full of crises--a war should break out. In addition, wars do not achieve stability or security for any party, whether victorious or defeated, but only exacerbate the problems of security.

AL-AHRAM Commentary

LD050801 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 2 Jun 81 p 7

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Sharm ash-Shaykh Surprise"]

[Excerpts] In what seems to be a total surprise, President as-Sadat accepted Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's invitation to meet in Sharm ash-Shaykh on Thursday for talks on the Lebanese crisis. The president wanted these "face-to-face" talks with the Israeli prime minister, whose role in escalating the crisis is no less than that of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Because Egypt is aware of the motives of the Syrian and Israeli sides in this escalation it has categorically and clearly declared during the crisis that any Syrian-Israeli confrontation on Lebanese territory will have no effect on the Egyptian-Israeli peace, that the peace option is a strategic option and that any confrontation of such transient nature and whose motives are known will be no different from the skirmishes that happen in the area.

Cairo's aim behind this clear and frank declaration was:

1. That all the parties should review their calculations correctly and that the Syrian side in particular should understand that Egypt will not allow it to bury the peace hopes in Lebanese territory for specific motives. If the Syrians calculate that a limited confrontation with Israel in Al-Biqa' will put Egypt in the embarrassing situation of having to choose between sides or that a limited brush fire in Lebanon will burn the papers governing the Egyptian-Israeli peace, the Syrian Ba'th's calculations are very wrong and the Syrian regime must once again look at its aims behind this sudden escalation.

In fact, the Syrians did not even bother to conceal their objectives in escalating the Lebanese crisis. They calculated that a further complication of the crisis would change the conditions causing Syrian isolation or would force the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia to resume financing the Syrian military presence in Lebanon. They also calculated that an exacerbation of the crisis would put Egypt in the embarrassing position of having to make a choice and that in the end the Egyptians could not fail to follow the Syrians in shouting "Forward to war, Oh men!"

By any calculation the fact is that Egypt's insistence on choosing peace as a strategic objective and its realization of the gambling element in the present crisis and the specific motives behind it were one of the factors that prevented the situation from exploding, contributed to self-restraint and prevented the outbreak of confrontation despite the continuing danger of the situation.

2. Egypt's aim behind this stand was also to get the ever-suspicious Israeli people to understand and bear in mind that Egypt will always defend the will for peace against all potential adventures and that it is anxious that the 1973 war should be the last of wars, as well as to realize that peace is no longer merely a vulnerable achievement. Peace has become an established fact immune to reckless attempts. In return, the Israeli people must realize that this deserves sacrifice and calls for vigilance, particularly because there are Israeli elements that want to turn the clock back because they have not yet given up their expansionist views.

3. Within the context of this declared Egyptian position it would be easy for us to realize the dimensions of the Sharm ash-Shaykh talks which President as-Sadat wants to be held face to face with Begin. Egypt believes that the Israelis must adhere to self-restraint and stop pouring more oil on the flammable situation. Egypt also realizes that Israel's interference in Lebanon's affairs and this involvement in its internal problems in this manner is not in the interest of peace in the area, stability, Egyptian-Israeli peace or Israel itself.

For this reason the As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh gains new dimensions and will have a special significance; indeed, Sharm ash-Shaykh itself will become a new milestone on the road of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Therefore, the As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh, from which the Israelis will withdraw next April, at this time in particular, carries a meaningful message to the Israelis themselves. The message is not to Begin or to Peres but first and foremost to the Israelis--that they should rest assured that the Gulf of Aqaba will remain open to shipping and that if the Israelis will be reassured by the presence of 800 U.S. soldiers in the peacekeeping force, then Egypt has no objection to this. The attempt by the Israeli hawks to exploit the suspicious Israeli nature in every crisis so that they will restore the situation to what it used to be previously is unacceptable and is something that has been overtaken by time.

Does This Meeting Mean Support for Begin?

There is no doubt that Cairo still adheres to its official stand; it does not want to be a party to the Israeli election battle because this concerns the Israelis themselves. If As-Sadat has recently agreed to meet with Menahem Begin a few weeks before the elections he is also ready to respond immediately to a similar request by opposition leader Peres. But nobody could possibly agree with the slogans that Begin is raising in his election campaign, his pledge that as long as he is prime minister he will not give up an inch of the West Bank, Gaza or the Golan.

If President as-Sadat refrains from talking to Begin about the autonomy issue it is because he believes in postponing discussion of the matter until after the Israeli elections. This should convey another message not to Begin or to Peres but to the Israeli people. The message is that they should be more reassured as they go to the ballot boxes so that a spirit of moderation and peace should prevail, because if this spirit triumphs and the remaining suspicions and fears are eliminated then the rest of the march will be less difficult.

I do not think that Begin could be happy if the spirit of peace and moderation triumphed in Israeli public opinion, which is suspicious, moody, and unable to decide on the choice between the Likud and the Labor Party.

SHARON'S VISIT TO LIBYAN BORDER SITE DENIED

NC041507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA)--An official source at the Foreign Ministry has denied press reports that Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon had inspected the Libyan-Egyptian border aboard an Egyptian helicopter during his visit to Cairo 2 weeks ago. The source described these reports as false and baseless.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 358

JN041658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--Our armed forces killed 45 [as received] Persians and destroyed various military equipment during their military operations last night and today. Communique No 358 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that our valiant armed forces enter their 10th month of war against the Persian enemy with more determination and capability to continue their decisive victories on the fronts. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today 9 months have passed since our holy war began against the arrogant racist Persian enemy. Our just battle today enters its 10 month and our armed forces are more determined and capable of continuing their decisive victories on the fronts. The outcome of our armed forces' activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the Nowsud area, forcing it to retreat leaving behind 17 dead.
B. Two were killed and two vehicles, one carrying personnel, were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
C. One vehicle, three observation posts and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Mehran area.
D. One armored troop carrier was destroyed in the Shush area.
E. Two were killed and one tank, one vehicle loaded with hardware, one excavator and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
F. Using various weapons, our units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 21 and destroying 4 infantry positions, 5 vehicles, 1 observation post and 3 stockpiles of hardware.
G. Our valiant air force today twice raided enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Nowsud area. Our aircraft carried out a third raid on enemy positions in Sardasht, socring direct hits. Our aircraft returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 42 dead, 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 1 armored troop carrier, 9 vehicles, 1 excavator, 4 observation posts and 5 stockpiles of hardware.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 12 martyrs in all sectors
B. In equipment: Three vehicles and two mortars were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 June 1981

OIL MINISTER CALLS FOR STANDARDIZATION OF PRICES

JN311025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 31 May 81

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA)--Tayih 'Amd al-Karim, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi oil minister, has asserted that the current circumstances in the oil market are the inevitable result of the absence of a standardized oil price structure.

Speaking of INA on the ninth anniversary of the nationalization of Iraqi oil, which takes place on Monday, the minister said that the oil exporting countries' lack of a collective program for regulating production is also one of the factors that led to the critical circumstances in the oil market.

The minister said that some of the oil-exporting countries, especially the Iranian and Libyan regimes, have greatly contributed to the chaos in the oil market by their reckless price policies in the past 2 years.

The Iraqi oil minister called on OPEC to firmly tackle the deteriorating situation in the oil market by adopting a joint production program, which would create the right atmosphere for standardizing prices and enabling the organization to deal with any suspicious attempt to split its unity.

'Abd al-Karim described the results of the OPEC ministerial meeting held last week in Geneva as lacking in ambition. However, the freezing of prices is in itself a first step toward standardizing prices, he said.

The minister said that it was on this basis that the Iraqi delegation approved the press statement issued after the meeting.

RAMADAN MEETS WITH GREEK, PRC ENVOYS 4 JUN

GF041545 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received Yeoryigs E. Vandalis, Greek ambassador to Baghdad this morning on the termination of his mission in Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them, the activities of Greek companies in Iraq, the obstacles they are facing, ways of removing them and the role the Greek Government can play in assisting these companies. The Greek ambassador expressed his country's interest in finding new areas of cooperation with Iraq.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also received Hou Yefeng, PRC ambassador to Baghdad, this morning. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations, particularly the outcome of the first deputy prime minister's recent visit to the PRC. The PRC ambassador expressed the PRC leaders' satisfaction with the talks Taha Yasin Ramadan held with them and the agreements he signed during this visit. He also expressed optimism over the future of bilateral relations. The two sides also discussed the implementation of agreements between Iraq and the PRC as well as the coordination of the activities of PRC companies in Iraq.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH RAMADAN 4 JUN

JN041640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, received here this morning Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who is attending the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting. Ramadan expressed Iraq's satisfaction at Turkey's positive contribution to the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting and at the development of relations between the two neighboring countries and between Turkey and the Arab and Islamic countries.

Ramadan said that the exchange of visits among Iraqi and Turkish officials will contribute to bolstering and developing bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic and trade fields.

The Turkish minister said that his country harbors special feelings for Iraq and that these feelings are strengthened by their historical relations and common interests. He praised Iraq's positive attitudes toward Turkey and expressed his regret at the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, adding that Turkey is exerting efforts to reach positive formulas to end the war as soon as possible. Ramadan and Turkmen reviewed the scope of bilateral cooperation and the possibility of Turkish companies' contributing to implementing a number of development projects in Iraq.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES FRENCH DIPLOMATS 4 JUN

JN041814 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite court this evening Serge Boidevaix, director of the Middle East and Africa desk at the French Foreign Ministry, who conveyed a message from French President Francois Mitterrand dealing with Jordanian-French relations and Arab-French relations. In the message, President Mitterrand asserted his country's eagerness to preserve and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation and the common interests with Jordan and the Arab states.

The meeting was attended by the French ambassador in Amman.

AL-QASIM: ISRAELI CANAL PROJECT MUST BE BLOCKED

JN041540 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad--Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim has stated that Israel's project to link the Mediterranean and Dead Seas is the second Israeli aggression against the Arab nation.

In a press statement published in Baghdad, Al-Qasim added that if Israel manages to implement it, this project will radically affect the Arab world's strategic, security, demographic and environmental situation. Al-Qasim stressed that Jordan would especially be harmed by such a project.

The foreign minister added that the digging of this canal south of the city of Gaza confirms the Israeli enemy's determination to continue its occupation of Arab territory and demonstrates conclusively Israel's refusal to recognize the legitimate Arab rights, particularly the Palestinian people's right to return their homeland.

Al-Qasim stressed the need for practical Arab efforts that would reveal all sides of the truth and clarify the economic harm that would result from this project, particularly to the extensive agricultural projects in the Jordan Valley, which is the backbone of the Jordanian economy.

The minister stated that the Arab potash projects in the eastern part of the Dead Sea would be submerged if this project is implemented.

He pointed out that Jordan is doing its utmost and using all its capabilities to raise this important issue before international judiciary bodies and to hold contacts within the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Group and the United Nations in addition to bilateral contacts with friendly states in order to block this new aggressive project.

PAPER TERMS VELIOTES REMARKS 'DISAPPOINTING'

JN040923 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Wrong Town"]

[Text] It is disappointing indeed to hear the latest statements on American policy in the Middle East by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Nicholas Veliotes, who has called the Camp David talks "the only operative game in town." If that is really the case, then we should all change towns and shift the Arab-Israeli peace-making effort into a completely new level, based on a concept of comprehensive peace to be negotiated by all concerned parties--most notably the PLO and Israel.

It is understandable that the United States would want to exploit the Camp David process for all its worth, but we would have thought that the leadership in Washington would have acknowledged by now the Arab rejection of the Camp David accords and all they stand for. We would have thought that we have heard the end of such statements as "We are committed to addressing the Palestinian issue with Egypt and Israel in the coming months, and we hope to succeed under the Camp David accords," as Mr Veliotes said a few days ago in Washington. What this reflects is two totally different worlds--one American-Israeli-Egyptian, the other made up of the Arab states, the Europeans, the Third World and most of the rest of the world--talking past each other without communicating. The words coming from Washington appear so incredible to us that we have to conclude that the United States is not at all interested in peace-making or in meeting the security needs of its Arab friends. If it were, it would bury the Camp David concept gracefully and move on to more serious diplomacy. The United States is obviously more interested in maintaining the regional instabilities that are in large part of function of its total support for Israel, and then using the situation to move in and line up instant "allies" to fight off the Russians, such as Egypt. Rarely have we seen a more irresponsible performance.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTARY ON AS-SADAT-BEGIN SUMMIT

JN050754 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Sharm ash-Shaykh Meeting: Dimensions and Objectives," the newspaper AD-DUSTUR comments in its editorial on the meeting between Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh by saying: The announced results of the meeting between As-Sadat and Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh yesterday and the leaked reports on their closed talks confirm the two sides' persistent attempt to revive the Camp David plot and breathe new life into it after it has become as good as over and rejected on the Arab and international levels. Facts have confirmed its failure to achieve any positive step on the road to peace in the region.

Despite the agreement of Egypt and Israel to revive the Camp David plot, each is trying to exploit it to achieve its objectives and interests. As-Sadat stubbornly and persistently clings to the agreement in order not to admit his mistakes. Moreover, he has become captive to one obsession only: his fear of the Soviet Union's return to participate in the peace efforts. Therefore, he has put himself in a position of permanent weakness, forcing him to be prepared to grant any concessions demanded by Israel at a mere hint from the United States.

As for Israel, it clings to the Camp David plot because it enables it to realize all its objectives through singling out the Arab states one after the other. It began with Egypt, which has become subject to Israeli blackmail which knows no bounds. Furthermore, Israel is exploiting the negotiations on the various issues and seeks to prolong them so as to have ample time to increase its settlements in the occupied Arab territories in order to create a new reality that will be hard to ignore even if a settlement is reached.

The United States feels that through the Camp David process, it holds all the cards in its hands, including that of using Egypt and Israel to implement its policy in the Middle East, although this policy is vague and unclear and is subject to Zionist pressures.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Thus, it is apparent that the main objective of the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting is to draw up a joint strategy to encircle and abort the idea which calls for a special international conference on the Middle East, an idea that is widely supported in the Arab and international arenas.

The duty of the Arab states which participated in the Baghdad summit and built the foundations of collective Arab action to thwart the Camp David conspiracy is to coordinate their steps and unify their efforts to urge the European countries to participate along with the Soviet Union in bringing about the convocation of this international conference. Soviet and European participation along with the Arab states constitutes a weight parallel to the U.S. alliance with Egypt and Israel that will enable the reaching of a practical formula that will be submitted to all the sides to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE TO MEET NEXT WEEK

JN040955 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 4 Jun 81 p 24

[Text] Amman--AD-DUSTUR's correspondent has learned that Hasan Ibrahim, Jordanian minister of occupied land affairs, and Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Occupied Homeland Affairs Department, met yesterday.

The meeting dealt with the agenda of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for bolstering steadfastness during the coming period.

It has also been learned that it has been decided to convene a meeting of the committee in Amman next week.

KING HUSAYN ATTENDS MILITARY EXERCISE 3 JUN

JN031647 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] His majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, at noon today attended a military exercise with live ammunition in which Tariq ibn Ziyad tanks were used. These tanks proved their high combat capability and great accuracy in hitting targets.

At the beginning of the exercise, his majesty heard a briefing by the director of the Royal Maintenance Corps on the changes and improvements introduced into this tank. The exercise was attended by Staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and a number of high-ranking officers.

SAUDI ENVOY MEETS SARKIS ON FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE

NC041409 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] At 1300 today, President Ilyas Sarkis received Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir, the ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to Lebanon, in the presence of foreign and expatriates Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The question of the Arab followup committee meeting was discussed.

Following the 1 and 1/4 hour meeting, Ambassador ash-Sha'ir said: I was very keen on attending this meeting with His Excellency President Sarkis and Minister Fu'ad Butrus. I conveyed to them the results of the meetings I had the honor of having with His Majesty King Khalid, His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. I reaffirmed to His Excellency President Sarkis that in the coming stage all the Arabs will be as serious as they were in past. I told His Excellency President Sarkis that it is the intention of all the Arabs to rescue Lebanon by halting the fighting, stopping bloodshed, establishing peace and strengthening the legitimate authority.

Ambassador ash-Sha'ir was asked: In light of what we have heard from you, can we say that everything is ready for the Arab followup committee to resume its activities? He answered: Let me be sincere and frank with you. All I can say now is that the intentions are good and the will is strong to deal on the highest levels with the Lebanese issue and the question of the south. What remains for the dear Lebanese citizen to do is to help this committee in realizing the basic aims I have mentioned.

The ambassador was then asked: Could you tell us the proposals of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to end the grave situation in Lebanon? He answered: I have previously said that the kingdom has no proposals or a formula. We came to hear what proposals and views His Excellency President Sarkis and the Lebanese authority have. The role of the Arab followup committee is almost confined to bridging the views and exerting efforts to attain the joint cherished goals.

Asked where the followup committee will meet, the ambassador answered: Perhaps in Bayt ad-Din.

Ash-Sha'ir was asked: When will the Saudi foreign minister arrive? He answered: There are formalities. What is important is that the meetings of the followup committee will begin on Saturday morning, God willing.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO ISLAMIC MEETING

NC041040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The foreign minister today sent instructions to the head of the Lebanese delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Baghdad. The instructions include a call to the conferees to contribute toward ending the bloody situation that has been continuing for more than 2 months in Lebanon.

ISRAELI BUILDING, COMMANDO IN SOUTH REPORTED

NC042117 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] According to reports received from the south this morning, Israel is preparing an area of approximately 4,000 square meters for building an airport in the area of Al-Ihiyam and Ibil as-Saqy. Meanwhile, an Israeli commando unit infiltrated today into Kfar Hamam and blew up a house belonging to 'Ali Abu Nasir; the explosion also caused damage to other houses. The area is within the UNIFIL Norwegian contingent's area of operations.

DAMASCUS NOTES PHILIP HABIB'S RETURN TO MIDEAST

JN050746 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Washington--Philip Habib, U.S. President Reagan's Envoy, will leave Washington for the Middle East today, Friday, on an open mission. A U.S. State Department spokesman stated that as before, Habib is not carrying any U.S. plan for settling what the spokesman described as the issue of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state, will be accompanying Habib.

MEDIA CRITICIZES AS-SADAT'S MEETING WITH BEGIN

Radio Observations

JN041337 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sharm ash-Shaykh, in Sinai--The 10th summit between Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat and Zionist terrorist Begin began at 1130 this morning at the Israeli White House in the occupied Egyptian city of Sharm ash-Shaykh.

It is noteworthy that Israeli sources during the past 2 days have affirmed that the Lebanese crisis and the so-called missile crisis will be the most prominent topics on the agenda of the As-Sadat-Begin meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh.

Observers affirmed that As-Sadat and Begin are attempting to coordinate their stands on these topics. This was confirmed by the Zionist enemy government spokesman, who said that the aim of the Sharm ash-Shaykh meeting is to avoid a misunderstanding between Egypt and Israel if Israel takes military or political action on the deployment of Syrian missiles in Lebanon.

By agreeing to meet with Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh--that is, on Egyptian land over which the Israeli flag is still flying--As-Sadat has given a new concession to Begin, which has surprised several observers.

An informed Israeli source revealed today that Israeli Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon was behind the idea of holding the meeting in Sharm ash-Shaykh and proposed it to As-Sadat, who agreed to it on the spot during Sharon's recent visit to Egypt. The source said that Gen Ari'el Sharon inspected the Libyan-Egyptian border while aboard an Egyptian helicopter during his recent visit to Egypt, and added that As-Sadat had ordered that the helicopter be placed at the disposal of Ari'el Sharon.

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN050840 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SANA)--In its commentary today under the headline "Begin's Frankness and As-Sadat's Obedience," the newspaper AL-BA'TH says: According to the Israeli evening press, Begin was frank as usual during his meeting with As-Sadat yesterday and As-Sadat was obedient as usual. Begin briefed his ally, the Arab apostate, on the details of Israel's intentions toward Lebanon and its wish for a military action against Syria if the U.S. political efforts reach a deadlock.

AL-BA'TH adds: Naturally, As-Sadat does not have any objection to a military action in which Israel would overrun Lebanon and Syria. Perhaps, he even voiced his readiness to place Kamal Hasan 'Ali's medals at the disposal of the Zionist military command in any possible battle against Damascus.

The paper asserts that Damascus has really confused As-Sadat and shredded the Camp David documents before his very eyes. Damascus has also confused Begin and installed its missile batteries within range of Israel's aircraft in Lebanon's airspace. Whether they meet or do not meet in Sharm ash-Shaykh, As-Sadat and Begin tacitly know that they are building a glass house; if it breaks, it breaks for good. They also know that treason in the Arab market is a rotten commodity which the Arabs have spewed out as transient garbage.

Concluding its commentary, AL-BA'TH says: Begin's intentions, on which he briefed As-Sadat, have been known to Syria for a long time. The answer to them continues to stand high and lofty in the plains of Al-Biqa' and the peaks of Sannin, unchanged by Begin's frankness and As-Sadat's meek obedience.

TISHRIN, ATH-THAWRAH Comment

JN050745 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] In a commentary under the headline "As-Sadat Is Not Egypt," the paper TISHRIN says that the rallying of the Arabs around Syria's steadfastness, its determination to confront aggression and its rejection of the Israeli attempts to transform Lebanon's airspace, waters and territory into an extension of the alleged Israeli security zone automatically reflects the common Arab awareness of the great threat posed to all Arab states by the Zionist expansionist ambitions. This Arab stance also shows that the major contradiction in the region is that between the Arab nation's national liberation movement and the Zionist enemy, which is backed and supported by U.S. imperialism.

The paper adds: The rallying of the Arabs around Syria now is to a great extent similar to the unity of the Arab ranks in the face of the threats posed by the Camp David accords and the capitulatory peace treaty just before the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad.

It is with their stand on Syria today that the masses define the Arab regimes' natures, stands, trends and affiliations and, consequently, their own stand on these regimes.

Our experiences and history have taught us that the Arab masses show no mercy to those who fail to wage the pan-Arab battle against the nation's enemies. Thus, there is no doubt today that any Arab regime which deserts the Arab ranks and accepts the imperialist-Zionist proposal that the threat to the Arab homeland comes from any place other than the racist Zionist entity, automatically transfers itself to the anti-Arab front and assumes its role in the Zionist-imperialist trench.

As-Sadat's regime best exemplifies this. At a time when Begin dispatches his forces to shell the Palestinian camps and positions in Lebanon, declares that the entire Lebanese state is a strategic zone for Israeli security and threatens to attack Syria, As-Sadat meets with Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh--Egyptian land occupied by Israel--in order to coordinate stands and reassure Begin that he will not wage the pan-Arab battle against Israel. Such statements were preceded by his vice president, Husni Mubarak's, declaration that As-Sadat's regime will not fight Israel if it attacks Syria.

In his statements to reporters in Sharm ash-Shaykh, As-Sadat adopted the Israeli Government's viewpoint, which alleges that Syria is responsible for the situation in Lebanon and the current crisis, thus justifying the Israeli aggression and intervention in Lebanon even while pretending that he had asked Begin to exert diplomatic efforts to solve the crisis.

TISHRIN asks: How can As-Sadat do otherwise when, after becoming subservient to the United States, he entered into an alliance with Israel against the Arab nation and participated in burning Lebanon in order to cover up the ill-omened Sinai agreement and divert attention from his treason and the threat posed by the racist Zionist entity? In the course of its reply the paper says: However, As-Sadat is not Egypt. The Egyptian Army and people can never be neutral in the conflict between the Arab nation and Zionism. They can never stand neutral in a war which Israel might launch against Syria.

In a commentary on As-Sadat's new downfall in Sharm ash-Shaykh, the paper ATH-THAWRAH says: During his 10th meeting with the Zionist terrorist Menahem Begin in Sharm ash-Shaykh yesterday, As-Sadat was a mere traitor who chose to hold such a meeting in order to reaffirm his agentry to the Arabs' enemies--the United States and Israel--to utter, in the terrorist Zionist's presence, poisonous and malicious statements against the Arab forces of steadfastness led by Syria, to incite the imperialist-Zionist aggressive elements to attack Syria and to justify their attack.

With such a deed, As-Sadat added nothing new to this treasonous record. The Arab masses have classified and placed him where he sould be: in the hostile--even the most hostile--camp against the Arab nation. Thus, these masses were not surprised to see this traitor standing in Sharm ash-Shaykh under the Zionist occupiers' bayonets and repeating Begin's very words. In fact, after hearing As-Sadat's statements, the Arab masses no longer care whether the speaker is As-Sadat or Begin.

Yesterday, As-Sadat again ceded what he does not own when he declared that Arab Jerusalem should be Israel's united capital. Indeed, his embellished diction could not disguise his real meaning.

Not only did As-Sadat bless and justify Begin's steps and threats to attack Syria, he also set himself up as the defender of Israel's expansionist ambitions in Lebanon and the U.S. role in Lebanon since, like his ally Begin, As-Sadat does not want to see the Camp David schemes and options founder one after the other on the bastion of Syria's steadfastness. Thus, he stood under the Zionist occupiers' bayonets in Sharm ash-Shaykh, repeating Begin's demands and carrying out Alexander Haig's instructions, that is, calling for the return of Lebanon to its previous state--before the so-called missile crisis--which would give free rein to Israel to strike at the Palestinian and Lebanese masses and transform Lebanon into a morsel that can easily be swallowed.

ATH-THAWRAH affirms that the Arab masses, which classified As-Sadat as a traitor and agent in the anti-Arab Israeli and U.S. front--which is where he belongs--are not surprised that this traitor's voice should be raised from the Zionist occupier's positions and that this voice should sound instigations against Syria at a time when all the nation's masses are concerting and intensifying their efforts and mobilizing their potentials to bolster Syria's lofty and heroic stand against the imperialist and Zionist enemy.

Today's Syria is the power which repulsed and besieged the capitulatory onslaught and isolated the partners of this onslaught. Syria is the firm base from which revolutionary action proceeds to destroy the agent and capitulatory elements. Syria is the strong shield protecting the Arab nation and defending its presence, honor and dignity. This truth, which disturbs Begin and his allies in the White House, horrifies As-Sadat and puts him face to face with his inevitable fate, the fate of all agents and colluders.

MATERIALS ON BEGIN-AS-SADAT OFIRA SUMMIT MEETING

Begin, As-Sadat Arrival

TA040738 [Editorial Report] Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0728 GMT on 4 June reported live from Ofira airport that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had just arrived for his meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat. The announcer stated that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon accompanied him.

At 0801 GMT the radio returned live to Ofira to broadcast As-Sadat's arrival. At 0804 GMT the radio reported that As-Sadat emerged from the plane, accompanied by Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada. After the playing of the Israeli and Egyptian national anthems and the review of the honor guard, the arrival ceremonies ended, and the two leaders boarded a helicopter at 0815 GMT for a tour of the area before beginning their talks. At 0856 GMT the radio reported their landing and that they had entered the building where they were to hold their talks.

Details on Talks

TA041220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The prime minister stated after his meeting with President as-Sadat that he is extremely satisfied with its results. He told his confidants that the Egyptian president acceded to all the subjects he raised. The two spoke in private for about 2 hours. Mr Begin said there would not be any need for another talk. At present a festive luncheon is taking place in Ofira in honor of President as-Sadat.

The Egyptian president met for a few minutes with representatives of the Ofira settlers and told them that they must first of all evacuate the area preparatory to its return to Egypt, as had been fixed in the peace treaty, because he owes this to the Egyptian people. Only afterward, he said, would there be unlimited possibilities for the development of relations between Israelis and Egyptians to develop tourist enterprises and the like in this region. The Egyptian president expressed his admiration at the level of development Israel had carried out in the Ofira area.

Joint Press Conference

TA041357 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1342 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Joint press conference by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Anwar as-Sadat following their meeting in Ofira--live, in linkup with other Jerusalem services in Hebrew and Arabic and with Tel Aviv IDF Radio; except where indicated in remarks by Begin and As-Sadat the press conference was conducted in English]

[Text] [Begin's adviser Uri Porat] Ladies and gentlemen, Mr Begin will open this press conference and after that President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin will be ready to answer your questions. Please use the two microphones at the front. Before asking, please state your name and organization. The time allotted is 30 minutes. Thank you very very much.

[Begin] You must ask for quiet, please, you must ask for quiet. It's not quiet.

[Porat] May I ask for silence, please. Silence please.

[Begin] Mr President, members of the Governments of Egypt and Israel, Your Excellencies the Ambassador of Egypt to Israel, the Ambassador of Israel to Egypt, ladies and gentlemen of the press. This is a welcome and a taking-leave combined together.

I welcome the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, my dear friend President As-Sadat, that he accepted my invitation and now we say goodbye to each other, after we finish answering your questions, until we meet again, as we hope, soon, in Alexandria. We had a talk which lasted for 1 hour and 30 minutes. We reached important agreement. We reached serious solutions. We are not going today to disclose the contents of those solutions and agreements and for that I have to apologize. You will have to be patient. The problems and the solutions will develop and become known in the process of their realization. However, I can say that during those 90 minutes we achieved much, the reason being that we are friends, that we made peace, that we keep our mutual pledge never to raise arms against each other and this is the quietest corner in the world--the Israeli and Egyptian border and that we always speak with complete candor. Therefore, I can say with all humility that this day, 4 June 1981, will be noted as one of the good days in the lives of my friend President as-Sadat and in my life and in the history of our nations.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. Now you ask your questions and we shall do our best to answer them or to evade answers.

[Shim'on Schiffer] Mr President, my name is Shim'on Schiffer and I am from the Israel radio and I would like to ask you what's your attitude toward the Lebanese crisis and did you find a common point of view on this issue with our prime minister?

[As-Sadat] Well, as I have already stated before, the Lebanese problem it is a tragedy, a real tragedy, and the way it started also is a tragedy in 1975. We have discussed this problem, Mr Begin and me, for sure, and I have expressed my ideas to him as he said quite frankly [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation which say: "Because we are sitting among friends" I think the whole tragedy started in 1975 because of President al-Asad. Now we are living the tragedy in the area and mainly the Lebanese and the Palestinians, they who started it, really, President al-Asad, is inflicting upon both the Lebanese. My view is that the Syrian forces should withdraw from Lebanon. This is the cause of everything 6 years before, in 1975, when President al-Asad thought at that time that he will be--like it was printed in France, le lion de la grand Syria. The area is suffering now of instability because of this. If we remove the root the whole problem will be straightened and, until then, I asked my friend Premier Begin to give the American ample time, without deadlines, because I remember before we knew each other and we were some time in confrontation before we reached Camp David and knew each other and we were almost again at deadlines and I found myself also today against deadlines. We must give the Americans the opportunity and the ample time to find a solution and it wil not be difficult. I also asked by friend Premier Begin to end the raids on the Palestinians. Apart from this, I think we agree upon the fact that status quo should be there and the legitimate president of Lebanon should for one time tell the whole world if he needs the Syrian forces as a deterrent force-as it is called, if he needs it or not. I pray for God that he finds the courage to say the word to the whole world.

[Becker] Mr Gad Becker, IDF Radio.

[Porat] Sorry, the prime minister will answer now.

[Begin] With the permission of my friend the president. I am in full agreement with the president that the decisive cause of the trouble is the invasion of the Syrian occupation army into Lebanon. There is no Arab deterrent army whatsoever. It is the Syrian Army which now uses its guns, tanks, missiles and its divisions equipped with deadly Soviet weapons against a civilian population, mainly in Beirut and Zahlah. As in the past, they used them against Muslims and now they use them against Christians and carry out daily a massacre of civilians, men, women and children.

The second reason of the trouble in Lebanon is the fact that there is the so-called PLO also armed with deadly Soviet weapons like the Katyushas, 40 launchers on one truck and when those 40 launchers issue 40 missiles and those 40 missiles at one strike hit a house, almost everybody is either killed or maimed and the house topples. Now I accept the request of my friend President as-Sadat to give more time to Mr Philip Habib to try to solve the crisis in Lebanon caused by the Syrians by peaceful means. We don't want war, we don't want any war with Syria but, of course, as the president rightly said, the status quo ante must be restored. This is also the opinion of Mr Habib and his opinion is also expressed by the secretary of state, Mr Haig, who yesterday said, as it is logical: Of course we give Mr Habib additional time, but this cannot go on for an undefined period of time; but he will have ample time as the President asked me.

As far as our preventive operations against the bases of the PLO is concerned, I would like to make clear we don't have any ambition to hit even those bases, but what we do is an act of [word indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation] self-defense in the highest moral sense. There are now 30,000 armored [as heard] PLO men in Lebanon, as I said, with the most sophisticated arms and missiles and tanks and heavy guns and they plan day and night to carry out incursions into our country, take hostages, kill men, women and children. It became clear that the only way to defend our people, our citizens, our men, women and children, is to carry out those preventive operations. Therefore, any man of good will when he hears this explanation accepts that here we face an absolute necessity to defend our own people. Our own citizens. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

[Porat] Ladies and gentlemen, use the microphones always.

[Unidentified correspondent] May I ask you, Mr Prime Minister, what was agreed in regard to the fate of the Israeli citizens now living in Ofira?

[Begin] What was the question? What the citizens of Israel want?

[Same unidentified correspondent] Shall I repeat it? I will repeat the question. Did you agree to anything in regard to the fate of the Israeli citizens who are now living in Ofira?

[Begin] Yes, I am going to meet them after this press conference [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation saying: President as-Sadat listened to them after their previous talk] He held with them a very sincere talk for one-half an hour and now, after the press conference closes and I take leave of the president at the plane, after the president leaves Ofira, I will meet with the settlers and have with them also a completely frank exchange of views.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr President, will the peace process with Israel be harmed in any way if war breaks out between Syria and Israel and did you discuss this question today?

[As-Sadat] Well, for sure we have discussed this problem for it is a main topic. Let me tell you this: The decision between war and peace in the area on the Arab side is in the hands of Egypt and on the Israeli side is in the hands of Israel. We have pledged together that the October war will be the last war. We have agreed upon this today also and let me tell you this: Since Camp David, it is now about 3 years. Dramatic changes have taken place in the area that we live in but, there is only one fact that [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation overcomes everything else] and that is that Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel and the peace process.

[Unidentified correspondent] Gentlemen, you obviously have different opinions with regard to the military actions by the Palestinians, but what about political actions and what is the situation with regard to the autonomy talks and [words indistinct due to superimposed Hebrew translation: Because all the Palestinians are saying at the moment that they are not interested in negotiating autonomy in its current framework] What do you think can be done to get the Palestinians involved?

[As-Sadat] Are you asking me?

[Same unidentified correspondent] I am asking both of you sirs.

[As-Sadat] We have started the peace process and we have not asked the permission of anyone and we shall continue the peace process. Regarding the autonomy talks, we didn't discuss them today, but, if you ask me my own idea, I think after the Israeli elections we shall be preparing ourselves on both sides with our friends the Americans to start again and [As-Sadat's words covered by Hebrew translation of above, continuing: I am optimistic and I am hopeful that, by the end of the year....] and giving much more, I mean, push, to the peace process and whenever you hear the Palestinians or the 'Alawites in Syria saying that they will not join also, quote me saying that I am waiting for them in Al-'Arish to come, take their cause in their hands [As-Sadat's words covered by Hebrew translation of above, continuing: With the help of God we will complete the autonomy talks by the end of this year and if the Palestinians or the 'Alawites in Syria are not interested for the moment, I am sure that they will come in the end to Al-'Arish, where I have invited them, to talk with Israel]

[Begin--in Hebrew] My friends, ladies and gentlemen, would you please start sharpening your pencils because I am going to share with you some secrets of the internal policy of Israel. So, as the president said, the question of the autonomy negotiations was not raised today. I did not raise it--I will explain why: Because President as-Sadat said several months ago--and several weeks ago he repeated that statement--that the negotiations concerning the autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs residing in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district will not start before the elections to take place in Israel. In other words, they will start only after the elections. That is a statement I have to respect. We cannot impose ourselves upon the president and the Egyptian Government or anybody else--therefore, it would be useless to raise this question.

But now I would like to tell you that another question arises: Who is going after the elections to conduct the negotiations? There are two possibilities: [laughter] Either I am reelected--if the people wish so--then, the chairman of the autonomy committee representing Israel will be Dr Burg. If Mr Peres is elected, Dr Burg does not stand a chance to be the chairman of the committee. So, maybe he himself [Peres] will preside over the commission or he will appoint Yossi Sarid to be the chairman of that commission, I don't know. But, we must now all be patient. It is not too long to wait, only 3 weeks and 5 days and on the 4th of July it will be known in Cairo and in the whole world who will be the next prime minister for the next 4 years. Then, again, the problem of who will conduct the negotiations will be completely and clearly solved. I do believe with all my heart that whoever negotiates on behalf of Israel will reach an agreement with our Egyptian friend concerning the autonomy, the full autonomy, for the Arab Palestinian inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, in accordance with the Camp David accords. Don't you thank me for divulging those secrets of the internal policy of Israel? Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

[Question by ('Omar Sa'id), Jerusalem radio Arabic program correspondent--in Arabic superimposed by Hebrew translation] Mr President, we would be grateful if you could answer in Arabic. You are asking Arab sovereignty over the eastern part of Jerusalem. What are you suggesting? What sort of framework would be appropriate for this sovereignty?

[As-Sadat--in Arabic superimposed by Hebrew translation] When I discussed with my friend, Prime Minister Begin, the question of Jerusalem [words indistinct] when the issue was raised [in our meeting] in Al-'Arish and afterward. My opinion was and still is that Jerusalem is religiously sensitive to all of us. Therefore, my opinion was that there should not be a second partitioning of Jerusalem, neither by barbed wire nor by anything else. However, Jerusalem will return to the city. [sentence as heard] But the Arab part of Jerusalem will be under Arab sovereignty. Thus, I am not presenting Egypt or any other country as a candidate. However, if we agree to discuss this issue later, [it will be] on the condition that the two sectors of the city are ruled by one municipal council. Half of this council will be Arab and the second half will be Israeli. The council will elect the mayor, alternately, an Israeli and an Arab one. This joint council will administer the affairs of the city as a unified city, services, tourism and so on. This was my opinion and my friend, Prime Minister Begin, did not agree with me. I still hold onto my opinion and so does he.

[Begin] Is there any bilingual Israeli or Egyptian to help me with translation?

[Unidentified correspondent translates question and As-Sadat's answer into Hebrew]

[Begin] Thank you very much indeed. I would like to add that the question of Jerusalem did not come up today in the conversation between the president and myself. As far as the merits of the issue, I cannot speak on behalf of the president and I do not wish to criticize his opinion, he is entitled to his opinion. I am only explaining to you what is my standpoint on this issue. There are four points: One, Jerusalem is one city, undivided and indivisible. Secondly, Jerusalem is the capital of Israel since the days of King David for eternity. Thirdly, there cannot be any division of any kind of Jerusalem and there cannot be two sovereignties in Jerusalem. The only sovereignty is that of the State of Israel. Fourth, guaranteed by law forever, free access to the holy shrines to members of all religions, whether Muslim, Christian or Jew.

[Question by Aharon Barne'a of Jerusalem domestic] Some observers in Israel comment that the fact that you are meeting today might have an effect on the Israeli elections. Would you care to comment on this?

[As-Sadat] No. [laughter]

[Begin] Ask me, why do you ask the president of Egypt? It didn't even occur to us, to both of us. We had such serious problems to discuss and you mix in the elections.

[Question by Mitchell Cross of CBS News] We have been told by both of you that you are nearly agreed on the formation of the multinational force to come into the Sinai border area next April. Yet you have not yet announced the agreement. What are the differences that divide you and why did you not tell them today?

[Begin] That question did not come up; only we stated when the multinational force should be formed. We have colleagues and advisers who conduct the negotiations very efficiently and we both believe that very soon there will be a full agreement between us and the Americans.

[As-Sadat] There is no real difficulty.

[Question by Mitchell Cross of CBS News] There have been reports today and yesterday that what was involved was the possibility of a trade-off. A speedier withdrawal, perhaps by Israel, in exchange for an acceptance of [word indistinct] leaving some of the facilities, in fact, for Egypt's use.

[Begin] We will see in a very short time that we solved all these problems connected with the multinational force. Be a little patient.

[Unidentified correspondent of Los Angeles TIMES begins question]

[Begin] You said, the Los Angeles TIMES?

[Unidentified Los Angeles TIMES correspondent] Yes, sir.

[Begin] A very fine newspaper. [laughter]

[Unidentified Los Angeles TIMES correspondent] Thank you sir. My question is to the president: You seem to be in total agreement with Mr Begin over the cause of the crisis in Lebanon from 1975 and, so, presumably, the present missile crisis. The U.S. mission you have convinced Mr Begin will require patience. Both Mr Begin and President Reagan [several words indistinct].

[Begin--interrupting] I am not a president, I am only a prime minister.

[Unidentified Los Angeles TIMES correspondent] In view of that, if the Habib mission fails will you approve of and/or support Israel in strikes against the Syrians in the Al-Biqa' valley or, in fact, in Syria itself?

[As-Sadat] All I asked today is that my friend Premier Begin give ample time to the United States to exert its efforts among the parties concerned. Whenever such a situation like this--that is, raids--you can ask the question at that time. But, if you ask my opinion: This crisis will not lead to war. Neither Israel nor Syria want war. The whole thing which was started in 1975 by Al-Asad was to create a grand Syria, [but] it was not created. Now, the motive is to divert the attention from the civil war inside Syria, to prolong his stay as president. Well, if this is his target then he will not ask for war because it will remove him at once. So, I am not of your idea at all that this situation will arise.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Mr President, did you and Mr Begin agree on the danger of the Soviet presence in the Middle East and do you think the Lebanese situation is increasing this? I also wanted to ask you: You seem to indicate that you disagree on raids against Palestinian bases. Is this so?

[As-Sadat] I think that, in principle, we do not differ upon the Soviet modeling in our area and we do not want to face another Afghanistan in our area. For that I asked my friend Premier Begin, not only to stop the raids on the Palestinians but I also asked that Israel sign peace with Lebanon because, you may remember, that the only Arab country that has an armistice agreement [with Israel] of 1949 is Lebanon. My friend was kind enough to tell me officially that he is ready to sign peace tomorrow with Lebanon as one integral Lebanon. For sure, our main concern is not to permit the Soviet Union to fish in the troubled waters in this area.

[Begin] I would like also to reply, with the president's permission. I would like to give you, Madam, a few details about Soviet expansionism and penetration into this very strategic area of the Middle East. First, Syria being on our doorstep has got now 3,600 tanks all of them Soviet-supplied and built, 1,000 stored in cases, 2,600 in action. Then, the Soviet Union keeps in Syria between 2,000,5,000 and 7,000 [numbers as heard] experts, so-called advisers and officers who instruct the Syrians how to operate the T-62 and T-72 tanks, which are the best on earth. Also, the MiG-25, which is one of the best planes under the sky, which used to be flown until last year by Soviet pilots and now it is being used by Syrian pilots who, in the meantime, got the proper training.

On the other side of the Mediterranean there is Libya. Libya became a mightly arsenal of Soviet weapons. Mr al-Qadhdhafi doesn't have enough manpower to man those weapons. The Soviets concentrated in Libya 2,000 of their best tanks, Al-Qadhdhafi doesn't have enough men to use them. [The tanks in Libya] are also in cases. There are missiles, like those SAM-9 which Al-Qadhdhafi sent to Lebanon only a few months ago, together with 700 heroic Libyan fighters and which--I am speaking about the missiles--we destroyed last week. And so, you see how Soviet influence goes around, takes over country after country and is endangering the whole area. On this issue, thank God, we have full agreement between the president and myself, between Israel and Egypt and also with our great friends and ally, the United States of America.

[Begin's adviser Uri Porat] This will be all, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much indeed.

Report on Topics of Talks

TA041227 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1210 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] More reports just in from Ofira: Prime Minister Begin says his talks with President as-Sadat have been very successful. Emerging from his meeting with President as-Sadat, Begin told reporter Alan ben-'Ami he does not think a second round of talks this afternoon will be needed. The prime minister left a meeting between President as-Sadat and residents of Ofira during a break in the talks.

Begin said that the discussions had concerned bilateral issues as well as regional and international matters.

And a report from Shim'on Schiffer: Begin said: As-Sadat had responded to all the questions that had been put in the talks. Begin brought working papers for extending the ties between Israel and Egypt, including an agreement for developing the tourist sites along the Red Sea, providing permission for Israelis to work in Sinai and Egyptians in Elat, also giving permission for Israeli planes to land at 'Ezyon Airport near Elat, once it is returned to Egypt. Israel also requests the opening of three border check points: in Elat, in Nizzana-to the north of Elat, and Rafat-in the south Gaza Strip.

The prime minister reportedly asked for a continuation of permission to look for the bodies of Israeli soldiers in Sinai. The question of the multinational force in Sinai was also raised. A high-level Egyptian source said As-Sadat's main aim was to get a commitment from Begin not to escalate the situation in Lebanon or start military operations against Syria after the summit. In addition, the Egyptians apparently asked that Israel leave all installations intact at the airfields she will evacuate next spring.

In his meeting with the Ofira settlers, the Egyptian president said that first of all they would have to evacuate the areas, as laid down in the peace agreement, because he owed this to the Egyptian people. Afterwards, there would be unlimited possibilities for developing tourist enterprises between Israelis and the Egyptians in this area. The Egyptian president expressed his appreciation at the level of Israeli development in the Ofira region.

Review of Results of Talks

TA041734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Live report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the evening newsreel on the 4 June Begin-As-Sadat meeting]

[Text] Both men realized their wishes. The Egyptian president wanted to receive a promise that Israel would grant additional time for the U.S. efforts to solve the crisis with Syria in Lebanon--and received it. Menahem Begin did not heed President as-Sadat's request that Israel stop its raids against the terrorists in Lebanon. However, it appears that in the talk the Egyptian president revealed understanding of Israel's motives concerning all the activities against the terrorists but stated otherwise in public. Begin and As-Sadat did not disclose on which matters they reached a positive agreement. After the meeting, the prime minister told his associates: As-Sadat agreed to all the points I raised.

These are the spheres of understanding which will be soon worked into agreements between the two countries: Initially, the Egyptian president agreed that the talks on the establishment of the multinational force would be held in Jerusalem rather than in Tel Aviv, as had been demanded earlier by the Egyptians. Working teams of both countries will soon hold contacts to formulate agreements on the opening of additional border checkpoints on the eve of the IDF's final withdrawal to the international border. Agreements will be formulated on the joint development of touristic sites along the Red Sea. Egypt will allow Israeli planes to land at the 'Etzyon airfield near Elat. The details of this agreement will be discussed. The possibility will also be discussed that Israeli employees will work at touristic sites in the Sinai and Egyptian employees will work in Elat. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali will head the committees that will formulate these agreements.

The very meeting between Begin and as-Sadat is important. The prime minister announced he would meet again with the Egyptian president in Alexandria within 1 month. Cynical observers could not help but be impressed today by the events surrounding the meeting between Begin and As-Sadat. No director could have staged the event better. The main stars embraced, laughed and endearingly called each other my good friend, and so on and so forth.

Many representatives of international media were lured to Ofira. The late Golda Me'ir once said that she was not certain whether As-Sadat and Begin deserved a Nobel prize but they certainly deserved the Oscar award--and many people share this view today. In conclusion, the Ofira meeting joins the ongoing dialogue between Egypt and Israel, between both heads of state, while raising the value of the peace treaty between the two countries in this turbulent area as a stable and lasting fact.

Details on Summit

TA041954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Live report by political correspondent Elimelekh Ram on June 4 As-Sadat-Begin meeting]

[Excerpt] Let us start with the agreements reached. President as-Sadat accepted several of the prime minister's requests regarding issues pending between the two countries which stem from the Camp David accords.

Upon the completion of the withdrawal from the three Sinai border checkpoints, in addition tc the one in Ne'ot Sinai, will be opened in Rafah, Nitzana and in Taba, south of Elat; joint Israeli-Egyptian touristic sites will be established along the Red Sea; Israelis will be allowed to work in the Sinai and Egyptians will be allowed to work in Elat; the landing of touristic flights will be allowed at the 'Etzyon airfield and the searches for the bodies of 20 IDF soldiers who died in the Yom Kippur war will resume.

President as-Sadat apparently agreed that the talks on the establishment of the multinational force which resume next week would be conducted in Jerusalem. It was decided that the prime minister will hold a reciprocal visit in Alexandria soon.

The main topic in the talks between the Israeli and Egyptian leaders was the missile crisis and the situation in Lebanon. According to President as-Sadat--as reflected in the news conference which concluded the meeting--the crisis is not likely to lead to a war undesired by both Israel and Syria. The tension in Lebanon has been created by President al-Asad in order to cover up the civil war in Syria and, in As-Sadat's opinion, the Syrian president knows that a war with Israel would mean the collapse of his regime. As-Sadat said that Israel and Egypt join a common purpose: Not to allow the Soviets to fish in the murky waters of this region.

OFFICIALS, AS-SADAT CONFER WITH OFIRA SETTLERS

TA041655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] At the end of As-Sadat's visit in Ofira, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Ministers Sharon and Shamir conferred with the representatives of the inhabitants of Ofira at the local airfield. The inhabitants asked Mr Begin to act toward expanding the compensation agreement to include the unmarried male and female inhabitants of Ofira. They were promised that they would be allowed to hold another meeting with the director general of the prime minister's office in the middle of next week to finally conclude the compensation issue. Minister Sharon explained that the ministerial committee dealing with the evacuation of the Sanai would discuss the compensation agreement issue tomorrow and would be asked to decide on its approval.

At noon representatives from Ofira also conferred with President as-Sadat but did not receive any relevant reply to their requests. The Egyptian president was mainly asked to allow inhabitants who wish to do so to continue to reside in Ofira as Israeli citizens under Egyptian law and operate their business. President as-Sadat replied that he had a committment to its people to return an evacuated area to Egypt on 26 April [1982]. Afterward, there would be no impediment to allowing Israelis to settle in the area.

OFIRA RESIDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST WITHDRAWAL

TA041827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] As As-Sadat left for home, hundreds of Israeli settlers from Ofira and Yamit demonstrated against the withdrawal from Sinai. They shouted: We won't leave! As-Sadat's presidential plane took off from Ofira for Cairo.

HA'ARETZ: U.S. CONSULTED PERES ON INVITATION

TA050801 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by U.S. correspondent Gid'on Samet from Washington, 4 June]

[Excerpt] The U.S. Embassy in Israel consulted Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres concerning an invitation for the next prime ministerial visit here in early September. The date--9 September--was also coordinated with him.

The official announcement of visits by President as-Sadat and the Israeli prime minister as well as visits by [Saudi Arabia's King] Khalid and [Jordan's King] Husayn was issued here today. As-Sadat will arrive on 4 August for a 3-day visit. Husayn will come for 2 days in November. King Kalid of Saudi Arabia will be coming on an as-yet-unspecified date, apparently in October.

IDF DENIES REPORT ON OPERATION IN S. LEBANON

TA050747 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] An Israel commando unit yesterday penetrated the village of Hamam in southern Lebanon, in an area under the control of the United Nations, and blew up a house belonging to a man suspected of having cooperated with the terrorists. This was reported this morning by Lebanese Government sources. The IDF spokesman has denied this report.

HA'ARETZ: SYRIANS UPGRRADE STRENGTH IN S. LEBANON

TA041044 Tel Aviv HA"ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jun 81 p 2

[Military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff's report]

[Text] The Syrian strength in southern Lebanon has recently reached brigade size, including approximately two tank battalions. This is nearly three times the strength the Syrians had in the area before the missile crisis. The beefing up of the Syrian forces took place by stages, hitting its peak in the past few days. Their deployment extends to the Sadd al-Qir'awn sector in the north; the villages of Al-'Ayshiyah and Rayhan in the south, and the village of (Rashayya al-Wadi) in the east. In this sector there are today up to two tank battalions, and two or three infantry battalions equipped with the most advanced BMP-1 armored personnel carriers. These battalions generally have artillery and antitank units.

In addition to the forces the Syrians have moved into southern Lebanon, their entrenchment in the area has also been intensified. By carrying out these reinforcements, the Syrians are in fact violating another point of the "quiet agreement" which was attained in 1976, by which they undertook not to move any more armored brigades into the south.

BEGIN ASKS LIKUD NOT TO DISTRUB OPPOSITION

TA050803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Likud leader Menahem Begin this morning called upon all Likud members, supporters and sympathizers to refrain from interfering in any way with any election meetings of the opposition or any other party. Such disturbances are an insult of democracy, Mr Begin said. He issued his announcement in reaction to disturbances that took place yesterday at an Alignment election meeting in Ashdod attended by MK Shim'on Peres. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that there were severe exchanges of words at that meeting between disturbers who did not stop shouting and the organizers of the meeting. Menahem Begin says that if someone or a group of people go to a meeting, it is their civic duty to listen quietly to the speaker and not to disturb him in any way.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN'S 1 JUN PRESS CONFERENCE IN RABAT

LD032115 Rabat MAP in English 1207 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Rabat, 2 Jun (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco held here Monday afternoon, a press conference attended by representatives of national and foreign press. The press conference was attended by the Cabinet members headed by premier and justice minister, Mr Maati Bouabid, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr Dey Ould Sidi Baba, the director of the cabinet of the king's aides de camp, General Ahmed Dlimi, as well as many other civil and military personalities.

Before answering questions, King Hassan made the following opening address:

"It was not initially planned that I myself hold this press conference, but when the minister of interior conveyed to me the spirit that prevailed, when he conveyed to me the participation figures of voters in the Saharan provinces, I personally judged that I could be not the most qualified, but that I should give this occasion the level it deserved.

Because the Saharan problem is more or less contested in certain parts of the world with the exception of Morocco, its friends and allies, it was thus desirable that I myself draw up the conclusions of this ballot. On the other hand, since the last time we met, the world, be it Mediterranean, Arab, Moslem or overseas, witnessed changes that could hardly leave indifferent the Maghreb, Africa and Morocco.

I would thus, as usual, be at your disposition to ask the questions you would kindly like to ask, the only thing I would like to ask of you is to group them according to topic or geographical impact.

It would be easy for us all, those who ask the questions and those who answer them, to intellectually wander, but then the conference and the questions will have less cohesion and this is not desirable as we have radio and television audience that are not always well informed of Moroccan stances over this issue. The floor is yours".

Question (Mr Jean Wolf from REMARQUES AFRICAINE): Given the intensive diplomatic campaign undertaken by Morocco in the past few weeks, and the equally intensive press campaign, and if inspite of all, the decision taken at the OAU's summit in Nairobi did not correspond to Morocco's desire, its expectations, what would Morocco do in the fact of an OAU decision which could eventually be against it?

Answer: "We shall begin by the second part of your question. When we submitted the Sahara conflict to the OAU, we first of all knew before what court we were taking our case, we also knew what were the texts and the dispositions this court bases its verdict or its judgement upon. The texts are clear. They are not ambiguous and they are not equivocal. Could become member de jure of the Organization of African Unity, only those countries that are legally and internationally recognized, within recognized frontiers, with human, geographical and legal substrata indispensable to any nation seeking to become part of a regional or sub-regional group, or of the United Nations.

It does not seem to me either probable or desirable that the OAU bear the responsibility to transgress these criteria, for in my opinion, it would mean the collapse of certain countries that are themselves member of the OAU, since few African countries do not have opposition abroad. Most even have a virulent and often armed opposition abroad, which is not the case with Morocco. So, if we were to break this rule of international law, I fear the OAU will break down, because I know that certain countries, and not the least important ones, will not hesitate to do like Morocco and leave the OAU, for then it would no more be leaving the OAU, but leaving disorder".

"Then what remains will wear out and we will have the impression of an edifice that ruins itself by itself.

"So much for the second part of your question.

"As to the diplomatic campaign Morocco decided to undertake few weeks ago, it was not in fact a campaign.

"It was simply a warning to the international community, against certain practices which, to say the least, are in formal contradiction with customs and practices we learned to live with at the international level.

"It was the first time that one saw a head of state come up to the borders of another state and try to gather, mind you gather, against this other state all sorts of alliances, mercenaries, legions, in fact all possible and imaginable means to create and provoke trouble for this country. Never has presumptuousness been carried to such a paroxysm, neither has thoughtlessness ever wanted to create such precedents.

"That is why I sent envoys to all continents and to all countries, whether they were from the East or from the West, to explain to them that regardless of our ideologies, we have all chosen a certain deontology, a certain international rule of conduct, a minimum of which should us united. Without this, we would have been ourselves the very grave-diggers of what remains of human civilization, i.e. apparent respect and coexistence among races, colors and ideologies. In other words, it was a warning so that we would not fall without knowing it, in a certain laxism in international relations.

Question (Mr Francois Soudan of JEUNE AFRIQUE): Majesty, your absence has been noticed for some time now at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) while you attended the last meeting of the At-Ta'if summit.

My question is will you go to Nairobi or, to use a musical metaphor you have already used when answering a question of one of my colleagues of JEUNE AFRIQUE, do you prefer "belly dance" conferences to "tam-tam" conferences?

Answer: I have never said I preferred "belly dance" conferences to "tam-tam" ones.

I will go to Nairobi because I want Morocco to put a final stop to this Sahara problem within the African framework's ethics. I very well knew that before Nairobi, we were not ready to come up with an initiative and proposition and that to go there the way we did, oratory offenses would not be directed against a delegation but against the head of the Moroccan state.

This would have inevitably led to a cutting with a number of states and I do not think it is in the interest of Morocco especially at a time when it is trying to make its rights prevail, to have such cuttings.

On the contrary, the more people and partners it gathers around its rightful, truthful and African thesis, the quicker it will indefinitely shelve this Sahara problem in anecdotal history not in history with a big "h" but anecdotal history.

Question: Was your attitude toward the OAU deliberate and will you go to Nairobi and what other alternative are you going to propose the OAU in view of settling the conflict?

Answer: I think I have already answered this question while answering JEUNE AFRIQUE, I will go to Nairobi and I sure will contribute but I will not say more.

Question (LA CROIX newspaper): Majesty, difficulties related to the Sahara conflict do not come from African countries only. These difficulties may also come from some Western countries such as France with its new majority in power. It is no secret the French Socialist Party has always recommended self-determination for the Saharan people, how are you going to react towards France?

Answer: I do not think it very clever to link French conjunctures with an African question. There was a change of head of state but I do not believe that France has changed its policy towards Africa. Anyway, I think that as far as the Sahara is concerned both Mr Giscard and Mr Mitterrand are for a political solution.

The former president used to tell me the solution had to absolutely find its framework at the African level. If Africans had come a little closer to reality, if they had analysed the genuine nature of the Polisario, they would have seen that it did not possess the criteria of liberation movements. If they had gone a few years back they would have found that it was a resistance movement which appeared after the Spanish departed and that it had never fired a bullet against a Spanish soldier. Finally, they would not have allowed other non-African powers [to] interfere and settle down.

Not only some non-African powers interfered in this problem but because of the Polisario they have settled in Africa. Had they used their critical minds, Africans would have put an end to this problem for it is commonplace in international usage that when a continental or regional assembly has settled a problem, the United Nations organization can not but adopt the settlement.

The French president, Mr Mitterrand, has socialist ideas but now he is the head of the French state. I am certain that during direct or indirect contacts we are going to make, the president will be aware that he will be speaking from the Elysee and not from the Solferino Street and this is quite a lot, especially when one deals with a man with the political experience Mr Mitterrand has.

Question (Mr Attilio Guadio, Italian news agency ANSA): Majesty, if the Polisario, paralysed in its military actions by your defense line in the north of the Western Sahara, succeeded more or less to come to power, as it hopes, in Nouakchott with the authorization of its Libyan and Algerian friends and launched a generalized offensive through the south what would Morocco do in this case?

Answer: Personally, I do not think this would happen, for before the Polisario with the support of the Moorish Mauritanian population could seize legal power in Mauritania, it should kill the other half of the Mauritanian population, namely the river people and Mauritanian blacks. In this case, all Africans would be solidary with these people who would get all the help they wanted from all African regimes. This would be then a lost cause for the Polisario, and Morocco, which would not have to fire a bullet, would match from the front seats.

Question (Mr Christian Mallard of RTL): Several Arab political leaders of the Arab world were morally shaken by the departure of Mr Valery Giscard d'Estaing, by his defeat. Are you one of those leaders and how do you conceive the future Franco-Arab relations in general and Franco-Moroccan relations in particular?

Answer: This means we leave Africa for the Middle East. I wholly agree with you. Africa is large, there is a lot of thick forest and we may get lost. I am going to answer your question or a last question on African affairs if you like.

Question (Mr Mohamed Selhami of JEUNE AFRIQUE): In this political and military agitation what has become of the border problem between Morocco and Algeria?

[Answer] First, there is no border problem between Morocco and Algeria. We only have to confirm forty kilometers which go from the former Quarkziz frontier till the Moroccan-Mauritanian frontiers, it is a matter of forty kilometers. We have settled frontier problems once for good through our two ministers of foreign affairs in the presence of more than thirty African heads of state and I do not want political parties, be it of the right or the left, to harm the credibility of the country which would be breaking its word in order to get more seats and for electoral reasons. The problem of the former frontier is settled and done with for me and the parliament has only to ratify it. I could have done this before there was a Parliament, President Boumediene asked me to at that time.

I told him he had no right to deny Morocco and Algeria a ratification in good and due form. When we drew the frontiers with Algeria, not a single newspaper of the opposition asked "why did Morocco sign?" And not to have a ratification without a Parliament and to have this problem definitely settled I wished a ratification by an elect Parliament. Unfortunately, a few months after the elections, the infiltrations of March 1973 started.

This we usually forget when scores of men, tons of arms and ammunitions destined to a subversive army were infiltrated. All this boarded on vehicles of the ministry of public works and headed by the brother in law of Cherif Belkacem, then minister of state in the Algerian Government. I fortunately have a good memory and I have tried to sum up these events you can easily find in the newspapers of the time.

This is what has pontponed the ratification but for me it is ratified because Morocco cannot indefinitely build its politics on quicksands. Morocco has to say once for all "the Sahara is mine, C'euta and Mellilia I will have because recovering them is a must" and close the chapter. Now let young Moroccans of the year 2000 work with Spain for the fixed connection and with the Maghreb for the consignment through the Maghreban Sahara of all possible wealths on the Atlantic shores.

Now we have done with Africa, I will answer the preceding question. To say of a head of state that he is a mechanographic organ more or less programmed is a mistake in my opinion.

"This means that changing other heads of state interferes with the feelings one way or another. But we do not govern with feelings. The ties linking me with President Giscard d'Estaing were those of profound friendship, of intimate friendship, and most of all of mutual understanding of what he could do for Morocco and what Morocco could do for France. And if I told you that his failure left me indifferent, I think you would not believe me.

"Mr Mitterrand I knew in 1956. I met him at our lawyer's then, Mr Isard. A great socialist he was this Isard, may God bless his soul, he introduced to me President Miterrand and Mr Gaston Defferre, not to mention the socialists who were then in power, from 1956 to 1958.

So our personal relations have always been very courteous, all the more because he was a man whose conversations greatly interested me, for he was in love with history and I adore history.

"Then the Fifth Republic came. President Mitterrand did not disappear from the political scene, but, let us say, he disappeared from what formed the Franco-Moroccan components. From that time, I lost sight of President Mitterrand.

I personally believe that since they both submitted to universal suffrage and the French having chosen, heads of state who are France's friends should, in my opinion, be favorable prejudiced towards the new head of state. There is no need to say a priori that a certain head of state will not understand the Middle East problem, that he will stop arms sales or that the social reforms he promised will financially inconvenience France and it would not be able to assist other countries as before.

"I believe this is a prejudice that we should get rid of. The only fear Morocco has is not the problem of arms because France will honor its commitments with Morocco and with everybody. But, as I have always told you, we have an ambitious Franco-Moroccan phosphates plan requiring some 10 billion dirhams, k.e. 2 billion dollar or ten billion French francs over a number of years.

In this programme, both countries benefit, the French setting up "Maroc-Phosphore" and "Maroc-Chimie" (phosphates treatment plants), and we, in return, giving them the uranium extracted and processed from phosphates, and they constructing for us nuclear plants to produce energy.

"This program is very ambitious, requires a lot of money and I hope for Morocco's sake, and this is not an interference in France's affairs, that French monetary vigor be maintained in spite of the social burden, and that we continue negotiations which were well engaged in Mr Barre's time. These are the only mental reserves I place on a France governed by the Socialist Party.

"Now concerning the Middle East, if Mr Shim'on Peres is elected (Israeli) premier, it is certain that President Mitterrand will have a responsibility, at the intellectual and political levels, for he would be told 'listen, you are Shim'on Peres's friend at the Socialist International. France has historical, traditional, economic and trade interests in the Arab world. So use this personal friendship and this solidarity of the Socialist International to help the Arabs and particularly to establish peace.' Here is a possibility that would not necessarily be a negative one, on the contrary, I believe we would at least have a personal and objective ally, i.e. maintaining France at the level of friendship, diplomacy and trade at the level where President Mitterrand found it in President Giscard's time. So I personally believe that we do not need to panic, we have nothing to worry about, we are men, we have feelings but we should not govern through feelings and should be favourable prejudiced towards everybody."

Question: I would Your Majesty like to give us some indications on your forthcoming visit to Madrid and on relations between the two countries?

Answer: "The visit to Madrid has always been planned either for my own reasons or for King Juan Carlos's reasons. The trip could not take place at the scheduled dates, but in any case, thank God, Morocco has no more contentious issues with these two neighbours, namely Spain and France. There is no more Spanish-Moroccan contentious matters there are only Spanish-Moroccan perspectives. Perspectives that are almost twinned as we are only separated by the strait, and we shall see to it that it no longer separates us. Our problem face to the Common Market is the same as Spain's.

The same problems concerning vegetables, fishing, and citrus fruit. The talks we shall have with King Juan Carlos will take place not between vigilant and courteous partners but between allies and playmates. I am looking forward to meeting his majesty as soon as our respective diplomacies have fixed a convenient time for both of us.

[Question] (Brazilian TV GLOBO): "Would Your Majesty tell us how much does Morocco spend annually on the Saharan war, and does not this undermine the country's economy?

Answer: "First of all it would be naive of me to tell how much money we spend on the war, for it is as important as telling you how much arms we receive. I can however say the effort is enormous, the bill is heavy. Yet, Morocco is doing fine. The proof is that our development plans go on and our schools grow in number every year.

"Every year, 350,000 Moroccans find their seats in classrooms. Every year hospitals are more spacious for better care. Moroccan pharmacopiea is by no means poor. There, we find antibiotics, vaccines and the most sophisticated medicines. Our cardiological centers are perhaps of the same standard as American centers.

"You must have noted that although everybody is complaining about raising fuel prices, unfortunately, there are more cars and more accidents every day. Those coming to hotels do not find lifts out of order, and when they order a cold drink refrigerators and freezers are functioning. All this means we are actually supporting the war effort, for the money we receive has to be paid back, and unfortunately, we are beginning to pay back and I insist on precising that the year 1981 will be for Morocco a "peak" year as far as foreign hard currency is concerned. The greatest part will be paid back this year. Then it will be going down in a rather pleasant than vertiginous way.

Kinetic energy could then play its full role.

"As to the war in the Sahara and the towns, I make a point of drawing your attention, though we have shelved the Sahara dossier, to an important point. In the Saharan towns you have visited you saw people leading their daily life. Those who sell are selling, those who buy are buying, those who go to school are going to school and those who go to their manual work are going to their manual work.

"Some, out of ignorance, want to compare what is going in the Sahara to what was going on in Vietnam or what was going in Algeria during the Algerian war (of independence). But there, not only foreign armies had to fight at the front, but they also had to fight terrorism within the towns.

"So, if this 'Polisario' really had an ideology, for a liberation movement should definitely have an ideology, and a philisophy, and from then adepts, so what do these adepts do in our towns to prove they are 'Polisario' and to prove they really want to profit from this philosophy and ideology, if they were really the revolutionaries some say they are? But casualties within the towns would have been much greater than casualties outside the towns. So, either there is no water or there is no fish, but in any case, they are not the fish in the water.

And I close down this question of the Sahara to go on with the Middle East, Europe or anything you want".

Question (Edouard Sablier): The organization of which Morocco is member, that is African, Arab, Islamic or international, suffer all of the action of what we can call terrorist states. It seems from all your answers that Morocco is one of the targets of these terrorist states. Do you think that a counter move is taking shape in reaction to this? I ask this because in France, some MPs have recently envisaged to gather the states against these terrorist countries.

Answer: Terrorism is not necessarily pinpoint individual actions against individuals... things have not changed since the time of Ravaillac, the assassin of Lincoln or of President Kennedy. [sentence as received] when we talk of terrorism, and I think that we two agree on this point, we talk of a convergent cluster of a number of illegal methods, taken individually or collectively, in view of imposing, through terror, a number of ideas that could not have been freely accepted.

For me terrorism is not only a means of subduing--putting under the yoke--a number of peoples to make of them robot peoples and deprive them of their sovereignty, but, and this is far more serious, to deprive them of the free exercise of this sovereignty, Morocco, you see, unfortunately as Bismark said "all is contingent in history except geography", Morocco is a strait and every time there is a strait there is fever. This was the case in Suez, Hormuz, Bab el-Mandeb, Mozambique, Panama, Bering and others I forgot. Morocco is among them.

At this time of the decade, I am afraid the fevers are mainly aimed at the straits. That is to say the free circulations of wealth and goods. Suppose that Europe is aimed at through Africa because it was said that "he who wants Europe must possess Africa". To possess Africa, one must lay hands on the southern part of the Mediterranean and on a part of the Atlantic coast. It turned out that Morocco has the two seas.

This is why Morocco is, according to me, the prey to terrorism, in view of leading this country, through fear, subjugation, and terror to lose its sovereignty and the exercise of its sovereignty.

Question (Time Nater--NEWSWEEK magazine): Your Majesty, what are your expectations for future relations between your country and the new administration of President Ronald Reagan?

My second question is: What do you think of the new hawkish line of the U.S. towards Libya?

Answer: I cannot say the line is or is not hard but whenever there were people who knew that they wanted, Morocco and the United States made huge progress. Let us consider the case of President Eisenhower, who was a man who knew what he wanted, he had a State Department minister who knew what he wanted. American bases were of enormous strategic importance at the global level and yet realizing that the Moroccan people no longer wanted bases, torn apart but "fair play" [as received], Eisenhower came to Morocco with his customary rectitude and signed in 1959 a joint communique with my father, the late Mohammed V and put an end to the U.S. presence in Morocco.

This compelled them to seek new places for their aircraft their "refuelings" and their transmissions. This caused them, of course, a lot of trouble yet there was no acrimony towards Morocco.

On the contrary, relations never were as good between the two men who knew what they wanted, Eisenhower on one hand and Mohammed V on the other. As Mr Reagan seems to be of the same rectitude and show the same respect for the aspirations of peoples. I think that Mr Reagan and Hassan II have no reason not to get on well especially when recent events showed we were getting on well.

Question (Linda Simon, NBC news): Your majesty, how are relations with the United States? What do you expect from President Reagan?

Answer: You know, you have always something to ask for from a power like the United States, but the secret is in the way one asks for it. We will never ask. We will try to make America understand that is in its own interest to meet some of our needs.

One day, it was before meeting President Carter, an American diplomat asked me, "what aid are you expecting from the White House?" And I answered, "two things, the first, I am taking with me a deck of geopolitical cards, I hope we shall make the same analysis of these different cards. If my American friends make the desired interpretation of these geostrategic and geopolitical cards, I will have no more problems with them. The second thing I will ask for would not be arms nor planes. I wanted that my Cyrus Vance, and I told this to President Carter, send a note to all the ambassadors of the United States all over the world telling them, "every time you attend a reception find a way or another to say America is the ally of Morocco this is all I want. I think it is the most interesting.

Question (Mr Smith Hampston from THE READER'S DIGEST): Your Majesty, to make a negotiation process successful, all concerned parties usually take advantage, to a certain extent, of these negotiations. What is Morocco willing to give up for Algeria, the Polisario and Libya in order to put an end to the Saharan conflict and reach an international recognition of the region? In a few words, what can and what cannot be negotiated in your opinion?

Answer: Well, if I had to give Algeria, Libya and the Polisario all they wanted there would be nothing left to negotiate. There would be no more Morocco and the question would be meaningless.

Secondly, I have already told you in my preliminary declaration that Morocco would go to Nairobi, that it would not go there to laugh at the countries represented, that the king of Morocco would go there as a head of state, respectful of his colleagues and that, when it deemed fit, Morocco would say what it has decided to say whatever it has decided.

Question (Jean Marc Kalflech, LE FIGARO): Sire, does what you have just said concerning your participation in the Nairobi conference mean that Morocco will accept the conclusions of the OAU Wisemen Committee on the Sahara?

Answer: "I already told you that Morocco was going to Nairobi. So if it goes to Nairobi, it goes to Africa. If it goes to Africa it is not to propose a solution of the Eskimo or the red skins. It will propose an African solution. Which one? I know it but I will not tell you".

Question: Majesty, I would like to ask you a double question in your quality as chairman of the Al-Quds Committee. The first to brief us on the results of the efforts of the Al-Quds committee, and the second to recall the sanctions that the At-Ta'if summit decided to apply against the states which would recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the Israeli state and against the heads of state who would pay official visits to this city.

Answer: "As you know, the Al-Quds Committee is not a committee for liberating Al-Quds. It is a committee that had been set to take or rather propose to the Islamic Conference a number of economic, political, international contacts and intellectual and cultural measures to bring about a greater understanding on the party of the international opinion to determine the wilful misrepresentation and the injustice the Islamic world had suffered from. Wilful misrepresentation and injustice that are unqualifiable because they concern first, eternal religious values and secondly because this unjust measure used, to be achieved, force and military occupation.

Actually, sanctions were requested against the countries which would consider Jerusalem as the capital and as the headquarters of their embassies. Thanks to God these sanctions were never inflicted and most of the countries who were mistaken and had established their embassies or consulate there, withdrew immediately. Thanks to God, up to now we never had to use the sanctions.

Now, about the visit of heads of state, I do not think that the word sanction against a head of state was uttered in At-Ta'if. Whatever our attachment to the Al-Quds is, we know that we cannot take material nor moral sanctions against a head of state who visits Al-Quds. This said, we hope, and this is the task of our ambassadors, the task of the Al-Quds Committee, the task of L'EXPRESS as it will publish what I am saying, we strongly hope that at least as far as France is concerned the probability of such a trip be postponed. We strongly wish this.

Question: Your Majesty, it is a question of internal policy. If it is true that Morocco is engaged in a democratization process, it seems that the opposition, the Parliamentary opposition, is kept aside, with the exception of the Western Sahara problem, of any decision concerning the internal policy. It also seems that it is not screened from some severe measures, I am thinking of the charge against the Representative Yazghi. If you add to this the possible decision of this opposition to withdraw from Parliament, do you think that you are heading towards a political crisis?

Answer: I am astonished that you ask such questions. You spend more time than I in political milieu. But I shall however answer your question. First of all, the representative Yazghi is prosecuted for a flagrant delicto, because he is director of a daily, towards a foreign head of state. Anyhow, we intend to submit to the Parliament a draft bill so that from now on there would be incompatibility of duties between the direction of a paper and the function of a deputy.

The law of the number prevailed during the elections. The USFP (Socialist Union of Popular Forces) gained sixteen seats.

Now, if the USFP parliamentarians withdrew from Parliament, first they would make themselves ridiculous. No self-respecting parliamentarian, even and especially, within the Socialist Interafrican or the Socialist International would understand this withdrawal. To be Achilles and to withdraw under one's tent is something, but to be in Parliament does not mean to siege Troy. You are in Parliament to speak on behalf of those who elected you, therefore, at the moment you withdraw from the only institution created by law, by the people, by referendum, the only institution that passes laws, that lives in law and that dictates law, at that moment, the law must ignore these who ignore its sanctuary.

Question (Mexican television): What do you think of the North-South dialogue?

Answer: It is certain that the North-South dialogue is not exactly a dialogue but a clearly and publicly expressed will to try to reduce to the minimum continental disparities and disparities between industrialized and non-industrialized countries. These good wills [as received] of the North-South dialogue have not so far succeeded in expressing the wishes of their inspirers, and then is it a realistic thing to believe there would be a North-South dialogue?

As a man of some realism, I think that if this dialogue ever started it would be nipped in the bud for ever since man is man, man seeks to dominate man. First he dominated him because he had a larger club than his adversary then by kidnapping women as in the case of the Sabines and then resorted to larger colonies and beat its adversary. Now let us put an end to political colonization, subjugation by arms, the anarchic use of the atomic bomb what remains then to those who have to possess those who have not if not giving what they have. [sentence as received] All formulas were tried, at the United Nations, at forums whenever those who have stood in the way of those who have not. I think that instead of speaking of a North-South dialogue, we should speak of a Euro-Arab-African trilogue. There is a much greater interdependence between these than in the North-South dialogue for no matter the industrialization of Europe, it strongly depends on African, Eastern and Asian developing countries.

I think that priority could be given to the Euro-Arab-African trilogue, it would be fair because there would no longer be those who have and those who are deprived and being less ambitious it can open a small aperture for a North-South dialogue.

Question (Ali Toama, editor in chief of Lebanese magazine AL-ITHNA'IN): Morocco has recently participated in the meetings of the Wisemen Committee in Freetown. How does Your Majesty evaluate the conclusions reached by the committee? What would be, Your Majesty, your stance in the case the principle of self-rule was retained, knowing that the Moroccan people in the Saharan provinces has already made its choice through the oath of allegiance and the "beia"?

Answer: First of all, the Wisemen Committee is not one of arbitration. It is a committee composed of African heads of state representing the geographic entity of west, east and central Africa. It is not up to this committee to arbitrate. It is entrusted with preparing the dossiers in the light of declarations of the concerned parties, and with submitting its conclusions and recommendations to an extraordinary summit, I repeat, and extraordinary summit devoted to the Sahara question. It is thus up to the committee to submit the recommendations and conclusions reached by its members or by other heads of state who would have to make a decision upon the matter. So there is no danger at the level of Freetown, because the conclusions of the meeting which was held there are not of a nature to oblige Morocco adopt such a stance.

Question: (AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM daily--Kuwait): (Late) President Houari Boumediene had declared during his last visit to Morocco, that Algeria had no claims over the Saharan territory not its underground wealth. What are, according to your majesty, the objectives sought by Algeria? And is Morocco willing to grant it a passageway onto the Atlantic Ocean?

Answer: Indeed, President Houari Boumediene--God bless his soul,--had said that Algeria had not and would never have any claims over the Sahara, be it its maritime, ground or underground wealth. This is why we keep here this old story from Algerian officials, there exists no problem between Morocco and us, they keep saying. The problem that exists is one between Morocco and the "Polisario". Yet when we seek to find the "Polisario", we discover its address to be in Algeria, when we seek to find out what it lives on, we find that what it lives on is in Algerian depots. And so is the case with its funds which are in the Algerian treasury. So much that all through this period, we have been going through a farce whose true actors are of course, behind the scene.

"My hope is, in the case of a solution or draft solution, that Algeria remains faithful to its word, that it leaves us handle the matter alone with our adversaries and that it refrains from trying to sabotage every solution that Morocco could propose knowing that the problem does not concern it but concerns the Polisario alone.

Concerning the second point raised by your question, I would tell you that we have always been willing to grant Algeria, not only one single passageway, but many, either from north to sell its gas to Europe across the Gibraltar Strait, or from the south so it could market Tindouf iron ore through Tarfaya.

In the context of mutual respect and of national sovereignty, we see no objection if the inhabitants of the Maghreb, from Tunisia to Morocco and passing by Algeria, enjoy and benefit from the wealth of the Sahara and the Atlantic, and everything that could raise the standard of living of all this entity is something I deeply wish would be achieved. Because ever since our childhood, we were taught to have faith in this entity. Ever since our access to responsibility, we were aware that without edifying the great Arab Maghreb, no component country would have a future, either with Africa or with Europe.

Question (Antoine Nawfel, Monte-Carlo Somera),--Your Majesty, allow me to come back to the question of the Middle East. You were defending, in the Middle East crisis, personal and specific ideas. But now the crisis is knowing new complications with the question of missiles in Lebanon. These complications are a test to the new American administration. It was said that the new American strategy is betting on moderate Arabs. On the other hand, rumors say that for your part, you are seeking to establish a dialogue between Palestinian and Israeli personalities, among whom perhaps, Shim'on Peres.

How much truth is there in all this?

How do you judge the present situation in the Middle East?

Answer: I shall begin by answering the second part of your question. You know, when a state claims or thinks it is independent and sovereign, one should ask what all this means. This of course means that this state is independent within its frontiers, and that it exercises its sovereignty. Such an exercise of sovereignty has no limits other than those resulting from bilateral or multilateral engagements. And even in this context--that of limits to sovereignty resulting from international commitment, the limitation to sovereignty is not total. Morocco for example, that put forward denials at the suitable moment, is an independent and sovereign state, that fully exercises and will always exercise its sovereignty. However, if while exercising its sovereignty, Morocco finds itself in contradiction either with its obligations, or with its freedom of action, well, Morocco will draw out the conclusions, sacrificing if need be some of the full exercise of sovereignty, to grant priority to commitments made. Apart from such a case, Morocco will never admit that the full exercise of its sovereignty be alienated.

Of course the exercise of our sovereignty cannot be envisaged if it implies a prejudice towards Moslems or Arabs or if its consequences are of a nature to undermine bilateral interests. These are domains where the general interest prevails over the particular interest or the joint interest of two partners.

Morocco had denied, in time, the rumors related to these so-called contacts.

This having been precised, I think as far as I am concerned, that the new American administration will not accept to be tested at a world level for a mere question of missiles. The United States must face challenges in the Gulf, in the maritime passage ways of the Red Sea. It is encountering problems because of Afghanistan, of China, of the balance of forces in the world. I do not think it will accept the test face to a problem that we all know, a problem created out of nothing and by all the parties which unfortunately tell each other inexactitudes and which delight in this situation in Lebanon which is the prey to most stormy events and where so many victims die. In my own opinion, I do not think that the United States will be tested for six missiles.

Question (Mr Bichara Bounn from AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-OUWALI): Your Majesty, should one understand from your answers that you do not share the worries of those who fear that a new war be triggered in the Middle East, that the rumors are baseless, that, on the other hand, you are betting on the coming to power of Shim'on Peres, and that you are favorable to establishing direct dialogue between Palestinians and Israelis, especially that President Mitterrand equally hopes that such a dialogue be established?

Answer: Personally, I do not believe that a war between Israel and Syria is possible at the moment. Israel is in fact, on the eve of elections.

However, if Begin was to win the elections, nobody could then judge such a war improbable.

It would have been desirable if such a dialogue between the major concerned parties, i.e. Palestinians and Israelis, had been established right from the beginning.

And I do not know the reasons that led the Palestinians to prefer the tutelage of such or such an official, or of such or such group.

Yet it is obvious that the official or the group of states that would limit themselves to bringing Palestinians and Israelis around the same negotiation table, will in my opinion, render great service to all humanity, to Arabs, Moslems and the people of the book (Jews and Christians)".

Question (Mr Fu'ad Abou Mansour of the AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI magazine): Majesty, do you think there is an organic relationship between what is taking place in the Western Sahara, Chad and the frontiers between Chad and Sudan?

Secondly, is there a preventive policy to foil this plan at the level of African allies? In that case what would the chances of a success be or what would be the failure probabilities of such an operation?

Answer: It is for sure that what is taking place in Chad and the Sahara comes from the origin and source. The only difference, if there is one, is that we have Libyan soldiers and Libyan arms in Chad while we have Libyan arms and equipments in the Sahara.

Anyway, I do not think the presumptuousness of Al-Qadhdhafi would have led him to believe he could govern the world.

I rather think and I hope that he still has some clearsightedness. That is why his intervention in Chad, Sudan and the Sahara is not an action in which he freely decides. The success or the failure of his game first depends on the will of the peoples of these countries and not on the will of Al-Qadhdhafi and his accomplices. They depend on the will to live of these peoples namely the invaded people of Chad and the threatened people of Morocco.

If this tyrant meets on the part of these peoples both civilians and military, a conscious opposition based on their authenticity and civic spirit, if he is faced with a united front, he will never harm the sovereignty of these peoples and will never triumph of their dignity.

Question: It has been said that the Middle East question cannot be solved without the pressures that can be exercised by the United States.

Your majesty, as the chairman of the Al-Quds Committee, do you think the United States of America will help settle the Middle East problem knowing that it goes on supporting Zionism?

Answer: I personally believe it would be erroneous to give the U.S. the exclusivity in the capacity to solve the Middle East problem or to systematically try to discard the U.S. from the search for a solution, the United States is, of course, a great power but the Soviet Union too is a great power.

If the Arab world wanted to discard the Soviet Union from the search for a solution to the Middle East question, it will end up nowhere.

On the contrary if the U.S. meant to favour a settlement and a lasting peace they would not exclude the Soviet Union from negotiations concerning the issue.

I think it is a mistake to say that Zionism is monopolized by America or any other country. Zionism is implanted everywhere in Europe, in the east as well as in other European countries.

Let us not forget that in 1947 it was the Soviet Union which made the United Nations Organization admit Israel in spite of British and U.S. opposition. So it is the duty of our generation to incept a new approach to the question unlike the one of our fathers and grandfathers.

We must have a new approach to the question and reevaluate the analysis we make of the situation. In my opinion, the settlement of the Middle East question is primarily an Arab affair. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can reasonably back Arabs if Arabs do not acquire the firm will to let down demagogy and conspiracies to finally accede to a sound plan for peace. This, of course, is difficult but not impossible.

Question (Mr Abdelkebier Alaoui from "La Voie de l'Allemagne" radio): Your Majesty, stability in Western Europe began to shake. The events in Poland, medium-range missiles and the possibility to produce a neutron bomb, all this leads us to asking a relevant question for Morocco: Would not it be wise to advise President Reagan not to abuse of the policy of force?

Secondly, in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL you talked about peace in the Sahara in the first months of this year. How could such a peace be achieved in a region with such complex and little encouraging diplomatic and political conditions. After our visit to the Western Sahara and the security belt and after we witnessed the high morals [as received] of your army, is the peace you told DER SPIEGEL about, this peace of the accomplished fact? How does Your Majesty see the future, especially with the enemy at your doors?

Answer: First of all I neither have the possibility nor the conviction to ask President Reagan not to use a tough policy when I myself deplored the lack of an energetic policy on the part of President Carter. Not to make a display of one's power does not mean wisdom and sense nowadays, it means weakness. The Free World has greatly suffered from this situation and Morocco is proud to be an active member and a full member of the Free World.

To answer your second question, I will say that Moroccan military presence in the Sahara is effective. You have seen it yourself. This military presence led us to consider solutions susceptible of first keeping guns quiet then in a second phase restoring confidence in the region and a third phase that, we hope would come by soon and swiftly, during which cohabitation and the edification of the country will be effective.

We have declared at the beginning of this conference that we would go to Nairobi bearing a plan or several propositions in accordance with the African spirit in view of reaching a peaceful solution to this problem, not a solution of submission.

It is indeed unthinkable that Morocco, which suffered huge losses in men and material, comes with yielding solutions, Morocco will go to Nairobi and will carry in its files propositions of peaceful solutions which respect the one who will present them as well as those who will listen to them.

I thank you very much for the attention you have given us, the friendly atmosphere you created around us and the relevance of your questions, especially their loyalty.

I hope everybody is satisfied and if some of you still have questions you can ask for an interview or audience in a month or in a few weeks and you will be welcome.

SUDAN

AS-SADAT, NUMAYRI 25 MAY PRESS CONFERENCE

NC251345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1047 GMT 25 May 81

[Press conference held by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri in Khartoum on 25 May--live]

[Text] [As-Sadat] In the name of God. It makes me happy to express to my brother President Ja'far Numayri my thanks and gratitude for this noble invitation on this historic occasion, the anniversary of the 25 May 1969 revolution. On that day, President Ja'far, expressing the will of all the Sudanese people, decided to reject defeat and fragmentation.

To the Egyptian people, who had been wounded and who were suffering bitter defeat, the 25 May revolution was healing medicine. In Egypt we will always remember the stand of President Ja'far and the people of Sudan. That stand was an assertion to the whole world that we do not accept defeat.

The 25 May revolution here in fraternal Sudan was a world and Arab declaration, a declaration to our Arab nation which was at the time the victim of defeatist calls. It was a firm, solid and strong declaration. This is why I express to my brother President Ja'far every thanks and gratitude for inviting me and my wife to attend the 12th anniversary of the May revolution.

I come here carrying from Egypt, the country of every Sudanese, all the love and support for the fraterr ople of Sudan. I bring greetings to the 25 May revolution, which above all conqu e calls of defeatism. From the moment he carried out his revolution, Pres. a'far has accustomed us to his declaration that he has two commitments; one A. the other African. This is why we in Egypt were not at all surprised by what Pres.. Ja'far said yesterday about Arab solidarity. This has been his main line, which he has equently announced over the past 12 years. He has committed himself to Arab solidarity and to African solidarity.

Here, on behalf of the people of Egypt, I would like to state that President Ja'far, president of fraternal Sudan, in whatever he says, speaks in the name of the two peoples. This means that we support his steps and pray to God that they will mature and understand the spirit, not only the words but the spirit, which dictated what President Ja'far yesterday said about Arab solidarity, because, as is always his custom, his words were true and sincere.

I also would like to convey to our relatives, brothers and sisters in fraternal Sudan the profound gratitude and love of their brothers and sisters in the north. We will never forget the feelings and sentiments they expressed yesterday and today. We will also not forget the fact that the people of Sudan dressed Egypt's wounds by carrying out their revolution in 1969 when Egypt was suffering from bitterness and defeat.

Yesterday, the fraternal people of Sudan spoke their words regarding the Arab future exactly as they dressed the wounds of Egypt when they welcomed 'Abd an-Nasir here in August 1967 after the defeat. They dressed the wounds of 'Abd an-Nasir and of all Egypt.

I cannot say that I would love to no matter how hard I try. I am proud of everything the Sudanese people exhibited yesterday exactly as I am proud of their 1967 revolution which came to dissipate, as I said, the climate of defeat, bitterness and defeatism which dominated our Arab nation at the time and dress our wounds 2 months after the defeat by receiving 'Abd an-Nasir here together with the Arab kings and presidents.

I am proud of this and of my affiliation to this country. You all know that my uncle and his children come from Sudan. This is also why I am proud of the role of Sudan, headed by my brother Ja'far. Therefore, I say to my brother Ja'far, and this is what the people of Egypt asked me to do, that he can speak in the name of Egypt exactly as he speaks in the name of Sudan. I tell my brother Ja'far that we in Egypt, his relatives, brothers and sisters, wish him well from the bottom of our hearts, support him and bless his Arab and African steps.

Before concluding my statement, I would like to point out that when I was asked in Egypt: what will you tell President Ja'far, I answered: I will tell him these words. We are with you and with Sudan without any reservations. This perhaps would save me the need to review all the stands. Regarding all stands, whether they be Arab, African or international, we in Egypt, as was manifested during our discussions yesterday and today and in President Ja'far's speech on integration and the Arab stand, we in Egypt say that we are ready and prepared immediately, particularly with regard to what concerns the integration process.

Before concluding my statement, I address myself with all love and pride to my relatives, brothers and sisters of the people of Sudan to convey to them what their brothers and sisters in Egypt asked me to convey. I reiterate my gratitude and thanks to my brother President Ja'far and his wife for this kind invitation on this great occasion. Thank you. [applause]

[Indistinct question on the call for a summit conference]

[Numayri] Thank you. This opinion represents Sudan's own policy and idea. I was sure that brother President as-Sadat and the people of Egypt, as you heard him say now, support Sudan in all fields. I was also sure that my proposal by Sudan to Egypt and to Brother Anwar as-Sadat would be accepted. This is why I did not mention this opinion to him before announcing it in the revolution anniversary speech yesterday.

[Question to As-Sadat] You announced a short while ago your support of President Numayri's efforts to restore Arab solidarity. Your Excellency is not unaware that these efforts might require initiatives or concessions by the various parties. Egypt has accustomed us to the fact that it makes initiatives in the interest of the Arab nation. Is Egypt expected to take any steps shortly to facilitate the success of these efforts?

[As-Sadat] You have heard me say that I implore God Almighty that they should understand the spirit which dictated that my brother Ja'far take this initiative. I still implore God that they understand it and what is behind it. Regarding Egypt, as you know, Egypt has no complexes at all but Egypt has an open mind, as you and the Arab nation have known. If the purpose of the concessions is to harm what we have achieved at Camp David and in the treaty, then there will be absolutely no concessions.

You know that Egypt regained 80 percent of the Sinai in 9 months. I will invite brother Ja'far next April, God willing, to a weeklong celebration to mark the total evacuation of the Sinai. I believe that I do not have to say anything else, but I reiterate that Egypt remains committed to its responsibilities, that it will squander nothing and that it will remain faithful to the Arab stand, regardless of the circumstances.

[Question in English to As-Sadat and Numayri by Mr Krause of CBS news] You have also spoken of the possible danger to Sudan and perhaps to Egypt from Libya and its intervention in Chad, in addition to other area problems. What steps should be taken, in your view, to strengthen Sudan, and who should do the strengthening? And what is needed to develop a stronger Sudan because of this threat?

[Numayri in Arabic] Upon hearing this question one gets the impression that it means military strengthening or military aid. We differ much in our opinion with many people [who believe] that Sudan is weak.

If we were to be compared militarily with others in terms of what equipment they have and what we have, we might perhaps be classified as weak from the aspect of military equipment. However, there are other things that strengthen a nation--faith in the land, homeland and principles. This is very important. These are the principles of noninterference in the affairs of others, giving freedom to the country and safeguarding it and safeguarding companionship and good-neighbor relations with all neighboring states.

We are strengthening ourselves, and we feel strong when we act at home and strengthen our domestic front. As I said in my speech yesterday, I have, praise be to God, gradually established all the constitutional and popular institutions, which I believe are the basis for strength, and not weapons. I add that a rifle in the hands of a Sudanese equals a gun in the hands of others. [as heard] Therefore, weapons are not the criterion of strength, but the individual and man are.

Despite this, we have been working together with the Egyptian people for a long time to strengthen man in the Nile Valley by spreading education and vigilance and by implementing joint projects to elevate man. We were doing this before there were threats to Sudan or Egypt.

[Question in English] Could we hear President as-Sadat's view in English?

[As-Sadat in English] Well, if I am to add to what my brother President Ja'far has already stated, let me say this: Egypt shall always be the depth of Sudan and Sudan shall always be the depth of Egypt. I agree with what my brother President Ja'far has already stated and, if I may add, let me say this: I don't think we need any foreign soldier to defend us in Egypt or Sudan. We have our soldiers. [At this point, a translator interrupts As-Sadat to give the following superimposed Arabic translation: "President as-Sadat said: We are not prepared to allow any foreign side to intervene to defend us. As for the modern methods, their use might be applied in our region in Sudan or in Egypt. In this respect, we shall always ask the United States to carry out its role in the area where we live. Changes are quickly taking place, and as my brother President Numayri said, the top priority is the defense of our communities and the security of all brothers in the Arab and Islamic world."]

[Question] [Passage indistinct] in case you approve this, do you propose holding it in Cairo?

[As-Sadat] I stress again that so far we support the initiatives of President Ja'far. You noticed that I said that I implore God that the others should understand the spirit that dictated this initiative. Some have already reacted. Some began their attack hardly after 24 hours, as President Numayri predicted yesterday. They have actually begun their attack. The question of the place is not important at all--verily, never will God change the condition of a people until they change it themselves with their own souls. What is important is that we change what is in our hearts, so that God Almighty may change our condition.

[Question to As-Sadat] The theory of regional security is making headway in certain military-ruled countries. Certain people believe that this violates the principles of positive neutrality, while others believe that this would make the area volatile. What is Your Excellency's opinion on this subject, and how do you view balancing the U.S. military presence in the area.

[As-Sadat] I will be very frank with you. Right from the beginning let me say this: You heard me say that we in Egypt and Sudan do not want any foreign soldier to fight our battle or defend our countries. This is a fact.

As for the facilities issue, I will also be frank with you. I started this issue. Why? While the U.S. hostages were being held in Iran the United States asked for certain facilities in order to achieve their release. I agreed, and will agree in the future, because Khomeyni said that he had the hostages and because the Islamic government, which applies Islamic law, considered this a sound action. I say no, this action was against Islam, religion and morals. According to Islam an envoy--I do not mean Prophet Muhammad--to other countries has his own immunity. Even the messenger who demanded half the prophecy for the liar Musailima [a man who claimed to be a prophet during and after the life of Prophet Muhammad] was not killed. Certain Muslims tried to kill him, but the people in Medina prevented them, saying that a messenger must not be killed, even though he was preaching atheism.

So I gave facilities and after that Saudi Arabia faced a crisis and asked for AWACS aircraft to defend itself. The United States contacted me and asked if these planes could transit Egyptian airspace as soon as possible because the situation was then serious in the Gulf. Saudi Arabia felt that it was facing dangers and urgently asked for the aircraft. The United States was forced to send the planes and asked permission for them to fly over our territory en route. I immediately agreed.

Since that day I have maintained the following: I will give the United States facilities to reach any Arab country on the Gulf or any Islamic country up to Indonesia. I believe this is clear. Discussing the philosophy of this process, we maintain that we give facilities but not bases. This is a principle. Facilities do not undermine our independence, freedom, willpower and nonalignment. Is it not idiotic that 3 days ago Brezhnev declared that he was asking the United States to sit with him to discuss the Middle East problem and the Gulf? What business does Brezhnev have in the Middle East and the Gulf? For the first time the Gulf and the Middle East are being used as an excuse for the Soviet Union to build a position in our area. After all this, do you want me to refuse facilities for my brothers in the Arab and Islamic world, so that we may see another Afghanistan? I have given facilities and I recommend that every independent-minded and free president give these facilities because precisely as Schmidt said 5 days ago in Washington--Schmidt is the chancellor of the FRG, which has made many inventions and which, if it decided to turn to inventing weapons, could work miracles--despite this Schmidt announced 5 days ago that, in order to defend the FRG, he is not at all embarrassed to ask for U.S. help to defend his people.

As I have said, I will not give bases because the age of bases is over for good. However, I want to say that facilities are signs of independence and free will. As the FRG, France and every completely independent country are giving with their complete free will and decision, I will give, because I have shunned the claims and the thinking of the preindependence era, when foreigners governed our land, decisions and country.

However, now we are the ones shouldering the responsibilities for our decisions and making them out of our free will. For this reason, I see absolutely nothing wrong in this decision.

I want to end by saying what I started to say: We have not and will not ask for any foreign soldier to fight for us or to defend us. I think that in saying this I am speaking on behalf of Egypt and Sudan. There are others, however, who want this. I want to disclose a secret. The United States is preparing a force called the Rapid Deployment Force to come to the assistance of the Gulf and all its shaykhdoms. You can quote me on what I told the Americans. They wanted to station this force in the Indian Ocean area. I told them: Why not in the Red Sea area? I welcome this force when it comes to defend the Gulf shaykhdoms, Saudi Arabia and the Islamic world as far as Indonesia. It is known that in Saudi Arabia they are still discussing the issue of the bases--they are the ones who have asked, or they are the ones who need them.

However, I say that if they refuse to have them--although they are in favor of them--I will have them in Egypt to defend them. This is the extent of it.

[Question] You held talks with your brother President Numayri last night. Can you tell us about the subjects you discussed and the outcome of your discussions?

[As-Sadat] We talked for about 2 hours. I cannot summarize the discussions. I can say that we first discussed relations between our two peoples in the north and south and our depth in the north and south. We discussed the African situation. We discussed the Arab situation.

Of course, when we discussed relations between our peoples in the north and south, the question of integration was the basic issue. Egypt endorses everything that was contained in President Numayri's speech yesterday, and it will immediately implement those points without any hesitation. But then, as I said, we reviewed the African and the Arab situations. We also reviewed the situation in our area. We reviewed everything that affects our situations. I can say that we emerged with one thought and one will, as we have become accustomed. There were no disagreements.

[Question] [Words indistinct] The situation and the problems pertaining to the Arab and African areas, and you wanted to settle all these differences with wisdom (?as mentioned) in the speech you delivered. However, there are some points that require explanation. Regarding Your Excellency's call for the convening of an Arab summit conference, will this conference be held in Khartoum? What are the executive steps that Your Excellency will take? Will the invitation contained in this speech be enough, or will Your Excellency carry out Arab contacts and visits? With regard to the African sphere, Your Excellency carried out a significant role concerning Egyptian-Ethiopian relations, the results of which may appear soon or may have already appeared. Was this part of the preparations for the Nairobi conference? Does Your Excellency intend to go to the Nairobi conference accompanied by President as-Sadat and other African heads of state? All these questions, I think, require answers by Your Excellency.

[Numayri] I shall try to answer your questions. As for the first point, I think it is important point. What was contained in my speech was a crystallization and embodiment of the activities Sudan has been carrying out in the field of Arab solidarity. I thought it would be wise as Arabs that we must now act to end the stagnation that has almost destroyed all the Arab issues. What are the Arab issues? We believe that the main issue is that of Palestine and the occupied territories.

The so-called Palestine National Council met in Damascus a few weeks or months ago. Its resolutions were funny. Instead of being directed toward settling the council's issue and uniting the Arabs to help it, the resolutions were directed toward the punishment of the Arab states, headed naturally by Egypt and including Sudan. They adopted resolutions to this effect. I found out that the so-called symbol of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat, the one in charge of the revolution, was meeting with one of the heads of the Arab states in Libya. He met with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. I expected them to hold consultations and deliberate on the various plans that would help settle the Palestinian question, which he leads. I expected them to contemplate [words indistinct] new national aims for the fedayeen that would help them liberate their lands.

After learning that they have started to train children to use balloons and gliders in fedayeen operations, I expected them to contemplate a national plan that would help the Palestinian fedayeen action and would have its effect on the enemies. If we look at all this, we will find out that it amounts to subversion and nothing else. They are doing harm as if they have suffered nothing and as if they are not fighting a primary issue.

This is the commander of the Palestinian revolution who goes to Al-Qadhdhafi. We heard nothing about them other than that they want to condemn Sudan and expel it from the Arab League because As-Sadat was paying a visit to Sudan. If this is the situation, then it might be necessary that we should resort to another method. What method? What method? It is that we start from the beginning. Nothing is distant and there is enough time. Furthermore, the Arab people have been fighting for more than 30 years. They were defeated and they also triumphed. Let us start from the beginning now if the PLO has deviated with the issue and turned it into a question of slogans, trading and of personal benefit by some Arab states and their leaders and governments. I am certain many of the governments will fall now if the Palestinian question is settled. I announced this idea and I hope it will reach and I add my voice to that of Brother as-Sadat. I hope it will be carefully examined and studied in order that we may be able to move.

I will not sit in one place after this announcement. I will try personal contacts or contacts through written letters or messages by representatives to explain the importance of this idea and the importance of starting something serious to settle our issue.

I do not want to elaborate on the many deviations to which this question has now led us. We all know what is happening in Lebanon in the name of the Palestinian question. What is happening now in Africa in the name of the Palestinian question? Al-Qadhdhafi buys arms for Palestine, and using the most modern techniques, he destroys huts [in Chad] that cost 3 pounds. I believe that it is the most expensive operation in the world to bring a squadron of three to four fighter aircraft to burn 25 to 30 huts in a village. We all know that a 1-second flight by a plane costs thousands of pounds. They buy arms in the name of Palestine and pay for them with Arab petroleum money to waste them in Africa on targets that are of no value. [Passage indistinct] this should stop and we will move in this direction. I am confident that many Arab countries will immediately accept this idea and act to stop their wasting money this way in the name of this question. We all know that some states are paying billions of pounds to help settle this question but never know where the money goes or what the results are.

I believe that there were results when in the not distant past they used to pay millions of pounds to Egypt in military aid. There were various activities and there was a war. The October war is proof of this. The Arab money in Egypt helped much toward the victory in the October war. The aid of the Arab brothers was very small. We want to restore these stands, but we do not want the bleeding to continue in the name of Palestine by some Arab states which have petroleum. This is what I want to do and I will act. I am not in a hurry and gradual advance is always very good.

In my speech yesterday, I said that I have managed in 12 years to transfer power to the masses in Sudan. I succeeded because I take a step at a time after studying, understanding, conducting many consultations and preparing all the masses for the next step. This is what I want to do, and I implore that God grant success.

[Question] What is Your Excellency's opinion of Al-Qadhdhafi's allegation that Sudan is planning to overthrow the regime in Libya, and do you extend military and material support or merely moral support to Chad to get rid of the Libyan occupation, which is supported by the Soviet Union?

[Numayri] My opinion is that he is hallucinating [laughter] and of course (?does not speak seriously). Of course, he relied on the fact that I said this. I wish I could find the ability and succeed, because this also is an aim. It is an aim I want to fulfill if I can, because I fully believe that Al-Qadhdhafi is not a genuine Arab leader. He works in all directions that involve plotting against the Arabs. He now works for communism. He preaches the so-called Green Book to the Libyan masses. I call it the watermelon because it is green outside and red inside. [As-Sadat and others laugh]

Al-Qadhdhafi applies theories that he imported from Moscow. Whenever he or any other Arab leader goes to Moscow, he comes back with instructions that he tries to implement in the Arab world.

Concerning the so-called Steadfastness Front, I do not know where they have held fast. I say that Khartoum is the capital of steadfastness. Its steadfastness is real. It stood fast with the Arabs during the defeat and stood fast with them when this revolution took place. It was the first Arab revolution that took place to eliminate the traces of defeat in the Arab world. Other revolutions took place afterward, but nobody was able to carry out a revolution before this revolution broke out. The messengers of this revolution went to Libya and to King as-Sanusi. The Libyans told us afterward that had they not seen the heroes of the May revolution who had met with the Libyan Government, they wouldn't have been able to carry out their own revolution. The revolution in Somalia broke out a month later. All these revolutions fully supported the Arab revolution and they were offshoots of the Arab revolution that began in this capital. I do now know what the Steadfastness Front is holding fast to. They are holding fast only in implementing Moscow's instructions.

NUMAYRI DEPARTS FOR ZAIRE CONFERENCE 5 JUN

JN041745 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1720 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jun (SUNA)--Numayri will leave for Zaire tomorrow to participate in the tripartite summit to be held in (Badulit) Saturday and Sunday. The conference, comprising Sudan, Uganda and Zaire, will discuss economic cooperation among the three states, the organizing of border trade and the situation of refugees on the borders.

TUNISIA

CSSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 4 JUN

LD042300 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Summary] Tunis, 4 Jun (TAP)--"Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Stanislav Svoboda arrived in Tunis this morning on an official working visit which will last until 6 June." In a statement to the press on his arrival, Mr Svoboda said the visit comes within the framework of consultations between the two countries. He said he will discuss the possibilities for increasing bilateral cooperation. He added that the talks will deal with ways of finding peace in the Middle East, where the situation is deteriorating. "This problem," he added, "can be solved only by peaceful means and through dialogue among the parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

ETHIOPIA

GDR'S SCHUERER, MENGISTU HOLD TALKS 3 JUN

LD041605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1938 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Jun (ADN correspondent)--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and chairman of the Commission for the Organisation of the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia (COPWE) Mengistu Haile Mariam received in Addis Ababa on Wednesday Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo and GDR Deputy Premier. Schuerer presented a message from secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker.

Schuerer and Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed the further deepening of fraternal relations between the SED and COPWE, and between the peoples of the two countries, as well as international problems. The GDR politician affirmed that the GDR stands firmly at the side of the peoples who pursue an anti-imperialist course, who have decided in favor of a progressive development and who have to wage a hard struggle for their national sovereignty and independence. Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed that relations between the GDR and Ethiopia are linked by common ideals and aims, by proletarian internationalism and by anti-imperialist solidarity. He paid warm tribute to the contribution of the SED and the GDR people in support of the Ethiopian revolution.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR INDIA'S REDDY

LD311548 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 31 May 81 EA

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has appealed to all developing nations to move toward a pooling of resources and dedication in the cause of human advancement. He said the declared policy of nonalignment should not be regarded as sufficient in itself or as a substitute for active cooperation in all the processes of development.

His Excellency said this last night a state banquet he gave in honor of the visiting Indian head of state, President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, at State House Nairobi.

President Moi said Kenya was making it increasingly apparent that economic and social justice may only be pursued from the position of strength associated with genuine unity and purpose. His excellency reiterated the Kenya Government's stand on having the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and said he was convinced that the presence of the visiting Indian head of state will give tangible expression to this and also to our mutual resolve in the highest cause of human destiny.

The state banquet was attended by a large number of Kenya Government ministers and senior government officials.

President Moi recalled his state visit to India 3 months ago and disclosed that the return visit by President Reddy will enhance the existing friendship between Kenya and India. He said such friendship and cordial association is one that both nations value. President Moi told his guest that in the vital context of autonomy and mutual respect, Kenya and India find between them an identity of views on most of the practical problems now confronting mankind.

Touching on the multiracial society in Kenya, his excellency told President Reddy that he will be able to assess how the multiracial components have been woven into the constitutional substance of stability and nationhood. President Moi said such were the factors and achievements which in turn represent the foundation upon which working arrangements between Kenyans may continue to be built and refined. His excellency said humanity was the architect and product of history and culture, of which, he said there is abundant demonstration in India.

President Moi expressed the hope that there will be more such exchange visits on both sides by farmers and officials, businessmen and scientists. This, President Moi said, would enable Kenya to come closer to grips with the fullest mutual interest potentials of trade and investment and the transfer of technology.

President Moi proposed a toast to the health and happiness of President Reddy and continued friendship and cooperation between the people of India and the people of Kenya.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RESIGNS; MOI NAMES OFFICIALS

LD041504 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The attorney general, Mr James Karugu, has resigned his post and His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today appointed Mr Joseph Kamau Kamere the new attorney general.

His excellency has also made other changes, in which Mr John Keen now moves to the office of the president as an assistant minister. President Moi has appointed a new Kenyan judge. He is Mr Emanuel Okubasi, who now becomes a judge of the Kenya high court.

Other changes, announced this morning from State House, Nakuru, include Mr Murichia as permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health. Mr Archie Mbogho moves as permanent secretary to the Ministry of Home and Constitutional Affairs. While Mr Leo Odero becomes new permanent secretary in the Ministry of Basic Education. Former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health Mr Nicholas Nganga has been named managing director of Rivertex. All appointments take immediate effect.

TANZANIA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SED 4 JUN

LD042334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam, 4 Jun (ADN)--An agreement between the SED and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania was signed in Dar es Salaam on Thursday. The agreement, which provides for concrete measures of cooperation between the two parties in 1981-82, was signed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Daudi Mwakawago, executive secretary general of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT OBOTE ADDRESSES YOUTH RALLY 3 JUN

LD032228 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1413 GMT 3 Jun 81 EA

[Speech by President Obote at National Youth Day rally in Gulu Stadium on 3 June--live]

[Excerpts] My fellow citizens: I want to take this opportunity to send greetings to all the youth of Uganda. For 10 years, for 10 years the pride of youth in Uganda was dead. Today the youth of Uganda have come to life once more [applause]. Today the youth of Uganda can march forward with hope.

You, as youth, you have one important mission--to consolidate the oneness of Uganda. All of us here belong to some tribe. Many of us practice different religions. It is not bad to be born in a particular tribe. It is not bad to practice any religion. Take pride in your tribe. Take pride in your religion. Do also take pride in your country.

I want to tell you something that happened in 1971. A coup took place in this country in December of that year and a government, some form of a government was formed in Kampala, and in that regime some of the ministers used to speak a lot about the rights of the youth. And the youth presented themselves as progressive young men. But that regime was killing people by the thousands. Amin's regime was killing Ugandans by the thousands.

What is this that (?young people) who used to speak big about the rights of the youth? What did they do? They went to Makerere University and they had a meeting with the students at Makerere. And they asked the students at Makerere to support Amin's regime. Do you know the reason they gave the students of Makerere? They said: You students should support Amin's regime because of two reasons: The first was that Amin's regime was temporary; they, the so-called progressive young men were about to overthrow Amin. The second was that in any case Amin was not killing progressives; Amin was only killing Obote's people.

Now fellow citizens, Obote has people? Obote has people to be killed? Here in Uganda? Obote's people must be killed by government? And somebody who is a minister of the entire Uganda says: Let Obote's people be killed. Suppose Obote had people, his own people, and they belong also to Uganda, and you are a minister in the Government of Uganda, and you say without shame that a part of Uganda should be killed because they belong to Obote. That was a failure in leadership.

Now, young people in all developing countries: There is one very, very difficult state. That is the state of following principles. In developing countries leaders have failed because they do not want to follow principles. When you fail to follow principles what do you do? You begin to discover every day, every moment short cuts [words indistinct]. And short cuts are not reliable roads to progress. So I ask you, the youth of Uganda, for a day like this, you should reaffirm yourselves in the belief to practice principles.

In Uganda we have seen a lot of failures because we have not followed principles. Last December, I as leader of UPC [Uganda People's Congress], I signed a declaration. And that same declaration was signed by the leaders of the other three parties which contested the last elections. In that declaration we all said that we shall abide by the decision of the electorate. In that declaration we all swore that we shall not try to rule Uganda by the gun. We undertook to ensure that Government of Uganda shall be established on the principles of the ballot.

Now, what has happened? I have heard that there some people who say they want to go to the bush to fight. Let them go to the bush. I have been to the bush. From 1971 where was I? Not very far [from] here when Kibula [presumably former forested area] was there. It was a bush.

Let them go. We shall follow them there. [applause] And it is you the youth who should give me a program of going to the bush to flush these people out. I want you to give me the program. I want the youth of Uganda in every area to give me a program that we do not want our bush to be disturbed by gunmen. Remember that it is your future which is at stake. I am sure that these people who had pleasure of going to the bush will find the bush too hot to live there.

Let us rededicate ourselves to government elected by the people. Yesterday, we had a government here. Its head was called life president. Where is he now? Now, are we going back to that type of rule again? This is not a question I put only to the youth. This is a question I put to every Ugandan.

I have just elected a government. In a few days time that government will be in office for 6 months. And in these 6 months, this government has tried to transform the lives of the people of Uganda. We inherited a treasury which had no money. I have not been keeping Ugandans every day to be told that look, we have no money. There is nothing we can do. We have been working. We have been thinking. And fellow citizens, I tell you this: Some of the most essential goods you require are now available in the country.

I am disclosing to you that life in Uganda is improving every month. Some of the materials we thought we could not get are now arriving in Uganda. Let us now look forward to the day when Uganda shall return to a normal life. We have just elected a government. There is no nonsense that somebody is going to overthrow this government. Who is going to do it? Let him try, okay. [applause]

This is what happened in our country in 1979. Exiles came from England, from America, from where, to Kampala to form a government. Here in this very stadium, they came here blowing horns that they have liberated Uganda. But in Kampala what were they doing? They were grabbing factories, houses, farms, some little money here, and that is leadership. Butthese same people were overthrown after 68 days. Now you go to Nairobi. They are millionaires. We knew some of them who came to Kampala in April and May of 78 with one pair of shoes. Today they are millionaires.

Fellow citizens, and you the youth of Uganda, let us be careful of such leaders. And you the youth of today, try to (?weed out) amongst yourselves, persons who have such tendencies. I have a fairly young cabinet. I do not have retired this and that in my cabinet. It is possible that type of temptation is in that cabinet too. I do not know, but I am watching. And I ask you to help me to do the watching.

Now fellow citizens, you all know that I have been here for 10 years. On return, I have found a lot of my colleagues were there. I have found some of the people I used to trust have changed. Now I cannot [words indistinct] to give appointment to anybody. I do not know whether this person has changed or has not changed. Now, every time I hesitate doing this, rumors to go around. Oh Obote is not working; somebody else has taken over the government.

Look, you elected me, who else can take it from me except you? Fellow citizens, I can assure you of one thing. I may have a lot of weaknesses. And I am sure I have weaknesses. But I can assure you, I can work. I can work and I try to work for the people. I know that my position whether in the party or in the government is a position that was given to me by the people. I try also to run a clean government.

When the previous government was overthrown in 1971, one of the first accusations made was that it was a corrupt government. And a commission of inquiry was appointed to prove that it was a corrupt government. Police officers were brought from England to make the investigations. They abandoned the inquiry in the middle. But not many governments in Africa would have passed that test.

We shall try to run this government in as clean a manner as possible. And you, the youth, if you see that we are making mistakes here and there, come out and come out openly. We shall not take any statements made of our failures as subversive. They will be seen in a clean manner, and we shall listen.

Now lastly, fellow citizens, I proposed a budget a few days ago. I want to tell you in the simplest way possible the meaning of that budget. But first, let me give you some little background.

The economy of Uganda was destroyed by the regime of murder. Now, we have got to rebuild that economy. How do we do it? I have been told that there are people who say: There is a lot of money in the hands of the people of Uganda. I don't agree. I am sure that many millions of Ugandans in the villages have no money. I am sure that millions of Ugandans in the villages are very poor.

How do we get these millions of people to raise their standards of living? They have been eating poor food without salt. They have been sleeping badly without blankets and bed sheets. They have been having no soap. They have not been able to clothe themselves, their wives and their children. They have not been able to pay school fees. How do we get these persons to live a decent life?

The answer is: Let us all produce wealth. Let us produce what used to bring wealth to Uganda. We used to produce cotton, tobacco, coffee and tea and we used to produce wealth for Uganda. The land is still there. We do have also strength to do that production. [passage indistinct]

Now fellow citizens, do you know what has been happening? You have been producing cash crops all right, which has been sent abroad. Some cotton has been sent abroad, some other little things have been sent abroad and we did earn some foreign currency. But what happened to it?

Some produce agents get an import licence in Kampala and say they are going to bring bicycles to Gulu. You the man pays 8 shillings and he gets a dollar. He says: Okay, I want to bring soap to Gulu. He goes to Kampala, he gets a licence and he pays 8 shillings and gets 1 dollar. He goes to Nairobi, he buys a bar of soap, maybe at 2 shillings in Nairobi and he brings here to Gulu. He sells it at 50 shillings. And he bought your dollar for eight shillings only in Kampala.

Do you see? Eight shillings has given him 400 shillings. You are not going to buy that dollar at 8 shillings. The dollar that has gathered from all over the world to help the people of Uganda, you are not going to buy it at 8 shillings. Pay the correct price. And that was what I mean by floating the shilling. Later we shall find our level. And I ask you to protect (?me).

NIGERIA

OIL PRODUCTION DROPS TO LOWEST LEVEL IN 5 YEARS

AB041813 Paris AFP in French 1650 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 4 Jun (AFP)--Nigeria, leading oil producer of the African Continent, produced in May an average of 1.327 million barrels a day, it is learned from sources close to oil circles. This is more than 700,000 barrels a day less than the average production in 1980 or at the beginning of 1981. Nigeria has never had such a low level of production in the past 5 years, it is added.

Further Details

AB041823 Paris AFP in French 1705 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 4 Jun (AFP)--Nigeria's crude oil production fell to 1.521 million barrels a day in March 1978, at the time of the glutting of the world oil market. Since last January, production of Nigeria's crude oil, one of the best in the world, has not ceased to decrease: from 2.098 million barrels a day, it fell to 1.9 million barrels a day in February, 1.875 million barrels a day in March, 1.626 million barrels a day in April and 1.3 million barrels a day last month.

Shell, the most important oil company operating in Nigeria, produced during May about 600,000 barrels a day, while from January to March its average production was more than 1 million barrels a day. Last April, its production fell by 200,000 barrels a day.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

AB050700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation has just concluded a visit to Nigeria. The visit of the Soviet delegation represents another major step in the forging of closer relations between the two countries.

Relations between Nigeria and the Soviet Union were minimal until 1967. This was due to the fact that we had closer ties with the Western nations because of our colonial past. The friendship was given a boost when the Soviet Union supported Nigeria in its efforts to preserve national unity during the civil war. Ever since, the ties between Nigeria and the socialist state have been more closely enhanced and in more recent years, they began to assume the character of broad and steady cooperation in various fields.

In the economic sectors, the two countries have been close trading partners. Nigeria's imports from the Eastern bloc, mostly from the Soviet Union, rose from 16 million naira in 1965 to about 20 million naira in 1968. Its exports to the socialist state in the same period increased from 17 million to 24 million naira. Recent statistics reflect this in the volume of imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. However, what remains is for the Soviet Union to increase its list of imports from this country.

In the industrial field, it is common knowledge now that the Soviet Union is involved in Nigeria's iron and steel project at Ajaokuta which is known as the most prominent factor in our industrial takeoff. Its efforts were similarly engaged in the laying of a [word indistinct] for oil pipeline. These are areas with opportunities for the training of skilled manpower for Nigeria. In fact, the intergovernmental agreement on the steel mill provides for the establishment in the country of a center with a capacity of 2,000 students to train skilled senior workers. Under this task, the Soviet Union is to send 6,000 experts to construct the Ajaokuta blast furnance and to help train specialists.

More than 1,000 Nigerian specialists and workers are to undergo production and technical training at Soviet factories. No doubt this will hasten the much-talked-about transfer of technology. As of now, the fact that has come to light is that the Soviet experts at Ajaokuta steel complex are working hand in hand with their Nigerian counterpart. It is not only to ensure the completion of the project on schedule but also to make it possible for Nigeria to build a steel complex of its own from scratch without any massive help from anywhere.

As the general manager of the steel complex recently disclosed in a radio program, contary to speculation from some quarters, the Soviets have a positive attitude to the whole project.

The cooperation between Nigeria and the Soviet Union also covers other aspects of general education. This was given a big boost by the 1973 protocol which makes Soviet and Nigerian diplomats valid in both countries. Since then, more than 3,000 Nigerians have acquired professional qualification in the Soviet Union. As of now, hundreds of our nationals are studying in the Soviet universities and colleges. If all these are anything to go by, then there is every reason to expect a brighter future in Nigeria's relations with the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

NEW MAURITANIAN ENVOY--The new ambassador of the Islamic Republlic of Mauritania to Nigeria, Mr Bal Mohamed el Moctar, Monday reaffirmed his government's position of strict neutrality in the Western Mahara conflict in Lagos. Mr Bal Mohamed el Moctar, who had just presented his credentials, said he reported Morocco's aggression on his country on 16 March to President Shehu Shagari. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in French 1643 GMT 25 May 81 AB]

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT NOTES IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

AB032205 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Receiving the credentials of the new British high commissioner to Sierra Leone, the president today observed that the links between Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom were deep-rooted in history and tradition. Historically and bilaterally, he went on, this relationship is unique, though on a wider front, we share common bonds within that fruitful and enviable family of the commonwealth. President Stevens added that as a result of these ties, countries in the international community were linked with one another and expressed the hope that in the spirit of comradeship, Sierra Leone and Britain would fight for stability, peace and concord in the larger family of nations.

The president recalled that not too long ago [words indistinct], the relations between Britain and Sierra Leone had reached a rather low ebb, but he was grateful that these relations are now on the upsurge, especially after his last visit to the United Kingdom when he was able to have a frank exchange of views with British authorities.

He recalled that consequent upon the visit of the British minister, Mr Richard Moose, which preceded his visit to the United Kingdom, another minister, Mr Neil Marten, had been on a working tour of Sierra Leone. He was gratified by the interest of the British Government in maintaining Anglo-Sierra Leonean relations, more particularly that Mr Marten was able to sign an aid grant agreement with Sierra Leone.

Presenting his letters of credence, Mr (Oleary) said that he felt honored at having been entrusted with the task of fostering what in Britain is regarded as a close family relationship between Sierra Leone and the United Kingdom. Mr (Oleary) observed that Anglo-Sierra Leonean relations, which had been born by decades of familiarity and mutual [word indistinct] were excellent, pointing out that in the context of such relationship, it was the wish of his government to provide a loyal contribution to the development of the country. He promised that he would endeavor to increase and foster British aid and technical cooperation geared toward a peaceful development.

TOGO

FRENCH OFFICIAL CALLS AFRICA TIES PIVOT OF POLICY

AB041934 Paris AFP in French 1626 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Lome, 4 Jun (AFP)--Mr Jean Audibert, the permanent under secretary to the French minister of cooperation, asserted Monday that France's privileged relations with a number of African countries which have cooperation agreements with it remain one of the pivots of French policy in Africa.

Mr Audibert is the chairman of the board of directors of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar, which is holding its 12th ministerial council meeting in Lome. Mr Audibert, who is also attending this meeting, made this declaration after holding discussions with Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic.

Mr Audibert also explained to President Eyadema that the change made in the French Government structure by henceforth placing cooperation under the Ministry of External Relations is to make it politically clear that the cooperation department forms an integral part of French foreign policy.

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE ENVOY TO BISSAU--The new Senegalese ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, Mr Ibrahima Dieng, on Tuesday presented his letters of credence to the president of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira. [Paris AFP in French 1026 GMT 28 May 81 AB]

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES GOVERNMENTAL ENVOYS' MEETING

LD041956 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Cada, 4 Jun (ANGOP)--The second meeting of ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the People's Republic of Angola began in ex-Cada, Kuanza-Sul Province, on Wednesday.

Speaking at the opening session, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the international situation will be reviewed and the performance of Angolan diplomatic missions abroad assessed during the meeting.

This assessment, he said, will be based on the resolutions of the party's extraordinary congress, on the Central Committee's report and on the guidelines set out by the Politburo in its latest statement which called for a general onslaught against liberalism and disorganization.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed the concern of the party and state leading bodies on matters pertaining to the functioning of Angolan diplomatic missions abroad, that is, as far as disciplined behavior and the necessary austerity in the sphere of expenditure are concerned.

Talking about the present situation, the president stressed that the enemy--imperialism and its agents, who are seeking to regain their lost positions--is still the same. He thus drew the attention of all those present at the meeting to the need to give an adequate response to this onslaught.

Referring to the first meeting of ambassadors held in 1978 under the chairmanship of late-lamented President Agostinho Neto, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that it was basically aimed at the organization and consolidation of party and government structures in charge of foreign relations.

This second meeting, he added, will thus assess the work done to date within the framework of guidelines set out by President Neto and of that meeting's conclusions.

President Eduardo dos Santos further said that despite the strength of the enemies of the Angolan people, particularly South Africa and the puppet groups, "We have successfully responded to the treacherous attacks of which we have been the victims." "We are obviously continuing to organize the people's defense organisation and other paramilitary forces in order to counter the Angolan puppets rallied and trained by South Africa with the aim of attacking our defenseless populations and damaging the material foundations necessary for the establishment of socialism in Angola."

Referring to the present U.S. administration, the president [word indistinct] that in view of its obstinate attempts to destabilize developing countries "we will have to prepare ourselves to defend our national sovereignty, both at home and abroad."

Concluding his statements, Jose Eduardo dos Santos drew the ambassadors' attention to the need for vigilance in the barracks, at border posts, in missions abroad and in all contacts established with other countries and international organizations, since "our enemies are seeking to use every means to infiltrate counterrevolutionary agents and mercenaries across our borders in order to jeopardize our objectives."

Illegal Use of Funds

AB041339 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos yesterday called on Angolan diplomatic representatives abroad to observe discipline and adequately utilize public funds. Speaking at the opening session on the [word indistinct] orientation laid down by the late leader of the Angolan revolution, Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto. On the ways to run the country's embassies abroad and focus attention on other world dominant issues, the Angolan head of state said there were reports of irregularities in the utilization of public funds in Angolan embassies abroad. He added that while Namibia is still under the racist South Africa's illegal rule, Angolans should consider as important the task of defending the country's territorial integrity. Vigilance should be highly observed in all sectors, because imperialist agents align with the racist commitments of corrupting embassy workers. The meeting is being attended by, among others, Comrades (Kungu Bayana), Alphoso (Vanding Ndinga) and Paulo Jorge, all members of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. Other government officials attending the gathering are Comrades Ismael Martins, minister of finance, Pinto Joao, secretary of state for cooperation and (Elcavos Delmandos), presidential adviser for external relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OIL EMBARGO ON SOUTH AFRICA

AB041328 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Angolan foreign affairs minister, Paulo Jorge, recently declared that the effective implementation of an oil embargo against South Africa would place the racist Pretoria regime in a precarious situation. At a press conference granted to the Angolan press agency, ANGOP, recently, the Angolan foreign minister spoke on compulsory economic sanctions adopted by the international community at its Paris conference and expressed the opinion that effective application of the embargo will force the racist regime to respect the resolutions of the competent international organizations and to end the illegal occupation of Namibia. South Africa, he said, relies on oil to pursue its war. Once the oil supply is interrupted, the racist regime in Pretoria will automatically have to face a serious situation. On the implementation of the oil embargo against South Africa, the minister recommended that adequate machinery be set up to guarantee the control of these sanctions because the Western powers want, at all costs, to continue to give their support to the disgraceful apartheid system.

He said that the resolutions of the UN Security Council on embargoing oil and arms to South Africa are not very often implemented. This is because certain Western powers, which are also UN Security Council members, are the first to oppose the implementation of the resolutions adopted. In this connection, however, Paulo Jorge suggested the possibility of African countries taking measures against the Western powers that continue to support the most inhuman regime in the whole world. The Angolan foreign minister also believes that African raw materials, which some European countries need, should be used as a political weapon to bring the Western powers to put the necessary pressure on the racist regime in Pretoria, so that the latter will accept the wish of the international community.

As for South Africa's reactions toward its neighboring countries once the sanctions are implemented, the Angolan foreign minister indicated that the Pretoria regime must certainly react economically. To counter such an eventuality, he added, a simultaneous aid program for the countries directly effected should be set up.

Finally, on the present situation in France, Paulo Jorge stated that the victory of the French Socialist Party in the 10 May presidential elections could surely have an impact in other Western European countries and will help to establish the good relations with African countries and the People's Republic of Angola in particular.

LUCIO LARA RETURNS FROM EAST EUROPE 3 JUN

LD032214 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Luanda, 3 Jun (ANGOP)--Lucio Lara, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for organization, returned today to Angola from Yugoslavia following a visit to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Talking to the press soon after his arrival, Lucio Lara said that his visits to these two countries fall within the framework of strengthening existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the parties of the said countries. After pointing out that several contacts were held with leading members of the communist parties of the visited countries on exchange of experiences, Lara stressed that a cooperation agreement and a joint communique have been signed. Concluding his statements, Lucio Lara said that as regards the international situation the Socialist Party's victory in France has opened up new prospects for Europe as a whole.

COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS

LD042126 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 4 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Luanda--The Angolan Ministry of Defense has again condemned the continuous armed provocations perpetrated by the South African forces against the country from the illegally occupied Namibian territory. In a communique issued in Luanda, the Angolan Ministry of Defense said that in the months of April and May, the South African forces carried out various provocations along the southern Angolan border. The People's Republic of Angola has repeatedly been the target of aggression by the South African regime through its 70,000 soldiers stationed in Namibia.

OFFICIAL SAYS NAMIBIA BORDER AREAS ABANDONED

LD041945 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Mocamedes, 4 Jun (ANGOP)--In an interview with ANGOP, the Mocamedes provincial commissar has said that "our populations have already virtually abandoned the areas bordering Namibia" owing to constant South African attacks.

"It is public knowledge that Angola is the target of daily attacks by racist South Africa," added the top leader of Mocamedes Province, who gave as an example of abandoned areas the communes of Iona and Baia dos Tigres, the former having become depopulated following last year's attack which caused the death of several villagers.

The South African racists, Mocamedes Provincial Commissar Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga) explained, also attack the railway situated north of Mocamedes in the Camucuiu municipality. These attacks are aimed at preventing the normal provision of foodstuffs to other southern provinces.

MOZAMBIQUE

GDR TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS MAPUTO VISIT

LD292016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] Maputo, 29 May (ADN)--The GDR trade union delegation led by Chairman of the free German Trade union League [FDGB] National Executive Committee Harry Tisch, member of Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee Politburo, ended its friendship visit of several days to the People's Republic of Mozambique on Friday afternoon. Before their departure, Harry Tisch met Frelimo and state President Samora Michel for an exchange of views. At the close of the official talks a series of important cooperation documents were signed between the FDGB and the national commission of Mozambique on the introduction of production councils. During their visit the GDR trade unionists toured enterprises and agricultural establishments and became acquainted with the work of production councils, the forerunners of future socialist trade unions in the country.